

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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MAGNA CARTA.

(The Story of how Militant Methods Won the Great Charter is told by Mr. Joseph Clayton on page 277.)

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

Next week Parliament meets for formal business, and on Monday, February 6, the real business of the Session commences, when the King's Speech will be read. Almost immediately afterwards the ballot of private members will be taken for days on which the second reading of Bills introduced by them can be debated. If the Government are wise they will themselves include Woman Suffrage in the programme which will be outlined in the King's Speech, and, ac-

cording to the political correspondent of the *Standard*, Woman Suffrage is, in fact, one of the questions to be tackled this Session.

The Need for Pressure.

The attitude of the Government on all questions of the day is mainly determined by the amount of pressure which can be brought to bear on them inside and outside Parliament. Therefore no opportunity must be lost between now and then to make politicians realise the urgency of Woman Suffrage. Moreover, whether the Government themselves are prepared to deal with this question or not, it is highly desirable that there shall be a sound Woman Suffrage Bill introduced by a private member to act as a standard to which a Government measure should conform. As there are only some eight valuable days altogether to be obtained by private members, it is important, in order that one of these may be secured, that as large a number of M.P.'s as possible pledged to introduce a Woman Suffrage Bill shall take part in the ballot. Members of the W.S.P.U. are asked, therefore, to concentrate their attention on this point between now and February 6.

The Encroachment of the Executive.

As we go to press a rumour reaches us that the Government are considering a proposal to follow their own bad precedent of last year, and deprive private members of a part or all of the days which are usually allotted to them. If there is any truth in this rumour,

we hope that it will be vigorously resisted by the Opposition leaders and by rank and file members of Parliament on both sides of the House. The Executive have encroached more and more during recent years upon all rights of private members, but this new move would be the most serious blow which the Government has yet struck at the liberty of the House of Commons, and would accord very ill with their professed desire to strengthen the hands of the "people's representatives." Last year, when these tactics were adopted, special urgency was alleged, and as there was some slight ground for this assertion owing to the serious condition of the national finances, no real fight was put up inside Parliament. This year a vigorous fight must be made unless the rights of private members are to be lost for ever.

The Released Prisoners.

A great welcome was given on Saturday evening last to the sixteen prisoners released that morning from Holloway Gaol. The magnificent March specially composed for the W.S.P.U. by Dr. Ethel Smyth was first played and sung amidst great enthusiasm, and then followed the recital by Miss Nellie Sergeant of the wonderful "Dreams in the Desert," written twenty years ago by Olive Schreiner. After a speech of welcome on behalf of the Union by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence the ex-prisoners came forward one by one and told their story of the two months' imprisonment which they had suffered. With the sterling courage with which we are

now familiar in Suffragists, one and all put the brightest side upon the ordeal which they had been through, refusing to dwell upon their hardships and relating instead the lighter incidents which in real life are always to be found side by side with deep and tragic events.

Stifled in Holloway.

But to those who could read between the lines of their speeches and to those who came into closer contact with the prisoners the strain which they had gone through was fully manifest. Many of them showed signs in their faces of the ordeal of the past two months. Several admitted or being questioned that during the latter part of their sentence they had enjoyed little or no sleep. The most serious complaint which they had to make was of the almost total want of ventilation of the prison cells, in consequence of which after a night spent closely confined in the small circumscribed space the prisoners found themselves stifled and faint. Time and again they made complaint on this score, only to be met by the response that "the Home Secretary considered the ventilation was fully adequate." Mr. Winston Churchill has yet to learn that his mere *ipse dicit* is not a refutation of facts attested by reliable women. Speaking at the Queen's Hall on Monday last, Miss Christabel Pankhurst said on this matter the Union were absolutely determined that if members of the Union were again sent to prison they would insist upon getting proper ventilation. It was not legally part of the punishment of prisoners, whether political or ordinary criminals, that they should be stifled with bad air, and she gave Mr. Churchill full warning that unless proper steps were taken to remedy this abuse Suffragists would take the law into their own hands and remedy it themselves.

Rights Against the Police.

The rights of the public to resist official tyranny and ill-use have been strikingly emphasised by the pronouncement of a German judge in a case arising out of the street riots in Berlin. Judge Ungar laid it down that

police standing in the street to preserve peace and order were, doubtless, duly executing their legitimate functions, but that this legitimacy ceased when (as in the case of Herr Hermann) according to the testimony of witnesses, a peaceable citizen going about his lawful business was hewn down with a sabre. In such a case anybody protecting himself against such brutality, even by means of a well-directed revolver shot, would not be acting illegally.

If this be good law in this country as well as in Germany, then certainly when women were treated to the brutalities witnessed on November 18 outside the House of Commons, and on November 22 outside Downing Street, they were justified not merely morally but also legally in technical assaults on the police, and the sentences which they received for those assaults were illegally inflicted.

Masculinism.

On the respective scientific claims of Professor Branly, who is stated to be the "father of wireless telegraphy," and of Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium, we are naturally not competent to express an opinion, and in so far as the election of the former to the French Academy of Sciences on Monday last was due to a genuine desire to honour Professor Branly, who is an old man, by this distinction, and to reserve the same for Madame Curie on a not very distant occasion, we have nothing to say; but there seems little doubt that several of the votes were given to Professor Branly, not on account of his scientific attainments, but with the intention of preventing a woman from taking her rightful place in the Academy. This is a display of *masculinism*, an attempt to introduce a sex difference into scientific achievement, of which we should have hoped all true scientists would have been innocent.

Vida Goldstein.

The announcement which we are able to make in another column that Vida Goldstein, the well-known leader of the woman's movement in Australia, is coming specially to England to address the W.S.P.U. at the Royal Albert Hall on March 23 will be received by our readers with great interest. Miss Vida Goldstein led the women of Victoria finally to victory three years ago. She herself has twice stood as candidate for the Federal Senate, and, though unsuccessful, polled on each occasion over 50,000 votes. Those who are able to be present at the Albert Hall when her speech is delivered are sure of a great treat, as she is recognised as one of the foremost orators of Australia.

Valuable Work in West London.

Congratulations to the Kensington and Chelsea W.S.P.U.'s, whose annual reports have just reached us. Some idea of the work done by Kensington during the year will be appreciated when it is known that they have been responsible for the sale of 26,000 copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, for raising and expending £700 locally, including £300 on the Kensington shop; for taking charge of two great and successful election campaigns (in January in North Kensington, and in December, conjointly with Hampstead, in West St. Pancras, where in each case a seat was lost to the Government); and for organising one of the monster processions to Hyde Park on July 23. In addition the members of the Kensington W.S.P.U. have been remarkable for the support in money and services, which they have generously placed at the disposal of headquarters. The Chelsea W.S.P.U. have moved into new premises during the year with a shop frontage which has proved valuable for advertisement. They have held 25 meetings in public halls, 43 in drawing-rooms, and over 200 outdoor meetings. They have raised and expended locally some £240 in addition to the generous contributions sent by members

direct to the national office. At the General Election in January, the Chelsea W.S.P.U. took charge of Chelsea constituency, and succeeded in defeating Mr. Horniman. At the close of the year an amalgamation had taken place between the Chelsea and Battersea Unions.

Propaganda Work.

An audience of nearly 2,000 people attended the opening meeting of the London campaign at the Queen's Hall on Monday last. Mrs. Pankhurst described her experiences in France, and explained to the audience the international character of the Woman's Movement. Mr. Pethick Lawrence spoke of the new inspiration which was filling the hearts of women—the idea of the equal sovereignty of each half of the human race to choose its own life. Miss Christabel Pankhurst dealt with the present political situation, and sketched out the work which lay before the members of the Union in the immediate future. All over the country the propaganda work of the Union is going forward. A new centre is being organised in Peterborough by Miss Grace Roe, and here and in Cheltenham, where Miss Flatman is breaking up new ground, the organisers will be very glad of introductions to friends or members of the Union who are likely to be interested in the movement.

Items of Interest.

Suffragettes were well to the front last Friday when Ministers assembled for the first Cabinet Council of the year. The *VOTES FOR WOMEN* poster "Should Winston Churchill go to Prison?" was prominently displayed.

Colonel Seely, Under Colonial Secretary, speaking at Oldham, said that self-government was very dear to his heart. We wonder how he can consent to be a member of a Government which is opposed to the grant of self-government to women.

We heartily sympathise with the new movement among prison warders for improved conditions of their work, and we notice with interest the suggestion (reminiscent of Mr. Franklin's speech) made by a prison warden to a representative of the *Morning Post*, that "if Mr. Churchill would remain in one of the big prisons for a week he would get his eyes opened to something he never dreamed of." We presume that "warders" include "wardresses" whose conditions certainly need redress.

BRILLIANT AT HOME AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

The entertainment provided by the Women Writers' Suffrage League at the Little Theatre on Tuesday afternoon was the greatest treat that could possibly be imagined. Lovers of music, dancing and drama found there some of the most fascinating, almost bewildering productions of women's brains. Women not only organised the entertainment, but wrote the play and composed the music.

The guests were received by Lady Meyer and Miss Beatrice Harraden, and the company included some of the most notable people in the world of Art, Literature, and Suffrage. Among the guests were Dr. Garrett Anderson and Miss L. Garrett Anderson, M.D., Lady Ponsonby, Lady Brassey, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Tuke, and many others. Miss Gertrude Kingston, the fascinating actress, opened the proceedings in a charming little speech, in which she alluded to the erroneous idea that Suffragists were unable to be frivolous. As a matter of fact, she said, Suffragists could be just as frivolous as any Cabinet Minister! She welcomed the audience, and expressed her pleasure that the Little Theatre had been chosen by the women writers for their Suffrage At Home.

After a speech by Miss Abigail came the musical part of the entertainment, the performance of songs with instrumental accompaniment composed by Dr. Ethel Smyth, and beautifully sung, as on many previous occasions, by Miss Edith Clegg. The feature of this special performance was that the little band (violin, viola, violoncello, flute, harp, and percussion—i.e., drums, triangles, &c.) was composed entirely of women, Miss Smyth having been told by her agent, in answer to inquiries, that such things as lady flautists and lady percussionists did not exist in London, a proof how much an agency is needed for women orchestral players! It is a pity Miss Smyth did not make some remarks on this subject, as we understood she intended to do, as it is one on which she feels very strongly, "tone" in music being a matter of nervous intensity, not of muscular strength. The exclusion of women from English orchestras is a piece of incomprehensible injustice, and it is a question whether there is any instrument which cannot be played equally well by women. The ladies who gave their services on Tuesday were Miss Marjorie Hayward (violin), Miss Rebecca Clarke (viola), Miss May Mukle (cello), Miss Gwendolen Mason (harp), Miss Edith Penville (flute), Miss Loti Mukle (percussion). "Chrysilla," the first song, with its long, sad, beautiful melody, is the last word of serene acceptance of death, a remarkable contrast to the anæsthetic one which followed. Poems in honour of the grape are usually somewhat academically treated, but as a not unfriendly critic has observed, it has been left to a woman to sing the praises of wine in the accents of one who knows! The third song by Dr. Smyth was illustrated by the beautiful dancing of Miss Margaret Morris, a novel and most interesting experiment. In conclusion, a small chorus of Suffragists (including some faithful men), and Mrs. Gordon-Woodhouse at the piano, performed Miss Smyth's "March of Women," first launched at the reception to the prisoners on January 21. The song has in it all the spirit of the Women's Movement, the tenderness, the hope, the faith, and the cheerful and triumphant thrill of victory. All the music was conducted by the composer, Dr. Ethel Smyth, who materially increased the effect of the March by some terrific whacks upon cymbals which happened to be lying at her feet.

The music was followed by an extremely touching little mid-Victorian play by Miss Jessie Hutton, the Secretary of the Women Writers' Suffrage League, in which the hapless position of the mid-Victorian girl was very forcibly shown. With no choice as to her career, or even in the matter of a husband, the poor child is married to the first apparently eligible suitor. Although personally disliking her suitor, the little heroine's tears do not move her obdurate parents, and the curtain rings down on what the elders of the party imagine to be a happy family group. The heroine was beautifully acted by Miss Dorothy Minto. Miss Cicely Hamilton was the clever blue stocking of the period, with a studio in Paris, Miss Estelle Stand was the mother, Miss Winifred Mayo the maid, Mr. C. Thursty acted the lover, and Mr. Sidney the father. Altogether the afternoon was a unique one in the history of what talented women are doing for the emancipation of their sisters, and we hope that it will be followed by many others of the same character.

GETTING NEW READERS.

Another 141 new readers! Hearty congratulations to all who have worked so hard to secure this splendid result, with special thanks to "A Kennington Member," to Miss Rudman, and to Miss E. Thompson, who have each scored a double figure! It is particularly interesting to notice how the paper is making headway outside our own country. Among the new subscriptions is one from Durban (South Africa), another from Buenos Aires, another from Suto (Upper Egypt), another from Canada, another from Rhodesia, others from Ceylon, Trinidad, Washington, Hyères, New York, Missouri, Madras, and Agra, while there are several from Paris, Dieppe, Rome, Oneglia (Italy), Geneva, Bonn, and Göteborg (Sweden). Altogether we have over 400 subscribers outside the United Kingdom, and I do not think there is a single civilised country to which at least one copy of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* does not find its way every week.

At the meeting in the Queen's Hall on Monday last a further 20 promises, and at the meetings in York and Sheffield last week 17 promises were given for additional subscriptions. This is splendid. We have only to keep it up, and the boycott with which the London Press has been trying to defeat our movement will be broken down.

Many interesting letters accompany the orders. The correspondent who sends the subscription for Suto (500 miles inland from Cairo) has hitherto been posting the paper there herself regularly for some weeks past. She learns that it has been very much appreciated, and has been passed from hand to hand. Another friend is taking nine copies each week and posting them herself to different people in various places, believing that in this way they are most likely to be read. Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence both secured a number of orders while they were in Paris, and many of the women whom they met promised to take the paper in regularly. Another friend who has been sending the paper regularly to a head mistress in Paris forwards a letter showing how eagerly the paper is looked for each week, and what good use is made of it, for after she has read it herself it is read by her brother, who is an under-secretary in the Government, and then passed on to others. Another friend who is very active in selling the paper at meetings writes that she has also secured two new readers, to whom she delivers the paper regularly, and hopes to add to their number from time to time.

Friends are reminded to send the name and address of the new subscriber and their own name and address, together with a postal order for 3s. 3d. (or 4s. 4d. if outside the United Kingdom), to the Circulation Manager, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The order form on the back page may be used if preferred.

F. W. P. L.

	Jan. 16 to Jan. 21.
Previously acknowledged	
lodged	559
Miss Webb	3
Miss Sackby	2
Miss K. Balch	2
Miss M. Davies Colley	1
Miss E. A. Smith	1
Miss Merryweather	1
Mrs. Abraham	1
Miss K. M. Cutting	1
Miss S. Bowen	1
Mrs. Morrison	1
Miss B. M. Stephenson	1
Miss F. Graham	1
Miss Hayward	1
Miss E. Thompson	12
Miss H. Nicoll	2
Miss F. White	1
Miss Lovegrove	1
Miss S. B. Ambrose	1
Miss N. Colle	1
Mrs. R. C. Bentinck	1
Miss Duncan	1
Miss Halliday	1
Miss H. M. Gearing	2
Miss G. Heve	1
Miss Rudman	13
Miss Pagan	1
Miss Marriott	1
Miss Cowlin	1
Miss M. Harvey	1
Miss F. M. Wright	1
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	4
Mrs. Pankhurst	2
Miss E. Wentworth	1
Miss Burns	1
Mrs. B. Burcham	1
	700
Miss E. M. Pethick	1
Miss Currock	1
Miss During	1
H. H. Princess Sophia	1
Duleep Singh	1
Miss F. H. Hodgson	1
Miss E. Weir	3
Miss Pankhurst	1
Miss Lennox	1
Mrs. Murrell	1
Miss Townley	2
Miss MacFarlane	1
Miss Klementzki	1
Miss Boles	1
Miss Rennet	2
Mrs. Annenberg	1
Mrs. Butler	2
Mr. Pethick Lawrence	1
Miss Crompton	1
Dr. R. Bonassau Butt	1
Mrs. H. W. Bannon	2
Miss Carrier	2
Miss Billinghurst	1
Mrs. Nourse	1
A Kennington Member	15
Miss I. F. Lewis	1
Mrs. Hume Chancellor	7
Mrs. Fairfax Craig	4
Mrs. Morier	1
Mrs. Hippisley	1
Miss D. Solomon	1
Miss Flatman	1
Anon	10
Mrs. Champion	2

A WRONG THAT CRIES OUT FOR REDRESS.

A letter recently appeared in the *Daily News* from Canon Newbold, in which he appealed for funds to found "homes" in which violated children might be segregated in order that they might not contaminate their school companions. Such homes may be a terrible necessity, and we have nothing but sympathy with every scheme originated by men or women whereby this moral evil may be combated. But there is something infinitely deeper underlying this question, and women will not be satisfied with any merely palliative measures such as the one suggested by Canon Newbold. We are not satisfied that girls of tender age should be branded as moral outcasts while the real offenders go scot-free.

The men and women of New Zealand are considering at the present time as to whether men convicted of this kind of assault cannot be segregated as moral lunatics, thus depriving them of all opportunity of committing irreparable injury to helpless girls and children.

But in this country the laws will not be altered until women have a voice in legislation. Women must get the vote, and begin to work out with men of good will the moral regeneration of the country. And while furthering all efforts for ameliorating the condition of the wretched children who have suffered so cruelly from the depravity of their protectors, women must be on their guard lest in specious form the principle underlying the vile system of prostitution should be maintained which lets the perpetrator of the evil go untouched and brands while it segregates, the victim.

PRINCIPLE BEFORE PARTY.

By James H. Cousins.

(Being the substance of a speech delivered at Dublin before the Irish Women's Franchise League.)

In July, 1907, I attended an At Home of the W.S.P.U. It was held in a small room, and there were not more than 120 persons present. In July of 1910 I attended a similar function. It was not held at Clements Inn: it was in the great Queen's Hall. There were not 120 persons present: there were over 2,000.

I think I could work out a better answer to the sum which these figures present than the customary anti answer, that the militants have "put the Cause back." You could not, even if you tried, put the Cause back. I base this dogmatic statement on my observations of the effect of the presentation of your case for the vote before the sophisticated audiences of cities and the unsophisticated, and therefore unprejudiced, audiences of the country. In the country I have observed an earnest attempt to realise the full meaning of your claim. I have heard horny-handed sons of the soil exchange comments as you presented your case, and I have heard the eager "That's it!" passed from mouth to mouth as they saw to the heart of the matter. The usual termination was the shout, "You'll get what you want!" I am, therefore, convinced, quite apart from any plebiscite or other statistics, that, even though it may not be aware of the fact, the "country" is on your side.

The Practical W.S.P.U.

Being of an inquisitive turn of mind I have looked out for the secret, and I have found it. It is this: you preach principles. Now in this respect you have a very unfair advantage over us men. Ever since we achieved our share of political freedom, we have used one or two phrases, that may or may not be principles, as war-cries for our parties. We have cried: "The will of the people must prevail," with the proviso that the will of the people must be in agreement with the will of the Liberal party. We have cried, "United we stand," always assuming that the people will allow the Tory party to stand on them. Now you come along. You not only seize the best of our cries, but you use them without any proviso, and worst of all, you insist on their being carried into practice. Naturally we, your superiors in endowment and experience, have demurred at your attempt to coerce us, and, believing that what is sauce for the gander is not by any means sauce for the goose, we have thrown you into prison. We might as well have tried to put out a fire by stabbing it with a sword. The only reply you have made to our sweet reasonableness has been to organise an immense body of feminine opinion. Now if you had ended at organising a body, there would not be much to complain about. We men know the futility and evanescence of bodies, especially political bodies. Unfortunately for us you have also organised a soul. Soul is the great preservative and energiser of body, and the soul which you have organised has been more than a match for us. There are some souls—not quite spelled the same way—that are destined to be trampled upon, but you cannot trample on the soul of woman.

What Public Life Needed.

At last some of us, the best of us, have come to see that the great tactical blunder on our side has been the illusion that masculine and feminine are separate and distinct. We have come to realise in a distant way that the soul which you have brought into public life is just the very thing which we have needed all these years to make our manhood effective and complete, and we have aspired to, and some of us have attained to, the dignity and honour of a place on your platforms. Now the first effect of that elevation has been, on me at any rate, one of humiliation. The tradition of my sex has been to worry *how* to put something or other before an audience. We carry this tradition on to your platform, and we are stranded, for the new tradition which you have brought into public life is not how to say a thing, but what to say. With you the "play's the thing," with us heretofore the "thing's the play."

We have covered our deficiencies with oratorical technique. You insist on getting down to bed-rock; you seem to enjoy it, but bed-rock is a most uncomfortable resting-place for a man. On the other hand, I have found, to my bewilderment, side by side with this humiliation, a growing sense of pride, pride that I have had so much wisdom as to acknowledge your superiority, but chiefly pride at my own extraordinary superiority over my male fellows who are not with you! Having grasped your knack of sticking to principles, I have acquired the eye for seeing at a glance through the appalling absurdities of argument and attitude that characterise the thought and speech of those men who are still in the pit from whence I was digged. I have, indeed, to confess that my sense of superiority has blossomed into an almost ungovernable intolerance of my sex. When I stayed away from your Phoenix Park meetings for a while, I became aware of the fact that it was quite clear to a section of your audience that I stayed at home because my wife compelled me. When at last I turned up, to be exhibited as a specimen of the tame husbands of the Irish Women's Franchise League, it was quite evident that that section had settled, in the thing it regards as its mind, that I had come because my wife had compelled me!

That is the typical anti attitude. Go to the right or the left, never mind a glaring contradiction, so long as you can turn it against the woman. It reminds me of the directions given to me by a woman in the north of Ireland when I enquired for the house of a friend, whom I shall call Smith: "You go straight round the corner, and after a while you'll find the house where Mr. Smith lives, but he's dead, you know."

Principles!

And so there is nothing left for us to do but to settle down to examine principles, and preach and practise them, and the utmost we can do to solace ourselves at the stupidity of our sex is to hope that even a worse fate may befall them than that which they so much dread. At the back of every male anti's head is the fear that when you get the vote, he will be left at home to take care of the baby. It is an insult to the intelligence of the baby. The baby—though it has done nothing to deserve it—should be left at home to take care of him (!) To conclude, you have made the dreadful precedent of an open platform. What your openness to question means, you will perhaps realise if I quote in imagination the following announcements from a local paper: "The Millennium at hand: Mr. John Redmond invites Mr. William O'Brien to question him at the close of a meeting in Cork." "The Day of Judgment announced: Mr. Tim Healy *voluntarily* gives over the Town Hall, Dundalk, to Mr. Hazleton's supporters."

I am quite sure that prospective Members of Parliament have a bad time before them as a result of the habit which you have given your crowds of feeling free to criticise you at the close of your meetings. You have brought a new spirit into public life. As one who has had a fairly long experience of business life, as well as of educational life, I can testify to the dignity and purity which one lady has infused into the speech and conduct of a crowd of clerks.

It needs but little exercise of imagination in order to apprehend something of the beneficent effect of your coming full entry into responsible public life, and some of us who realise, perhaps a little more acutely than others, the possibilities of human development, will perhaps be forgiven if, in the presence of the "vision splendid," we become almost over-enthusiastic in your holy and triumphing Cause.

THE SUFFRAGETTE?

(A stanza from Walt Whitman's "Song of the Broad Axe.")

Her shape arises!
She's less guarded than ever, yet more guarded than ever,
The gross and soiled she moves among do not make her
gross and soiled,
She knows the thoughts as she passes,—nothing is con-
cealed from her,
She is none the less considerate or friendly, therefore,
She has no reason to fear and she does not fear.
Oaths, quarrels, hiccupped songs, ribald expressions, are
idle to her as she passes,
She is silent,—she is possessed of herself—they do not
offend her,
She receives them as the laws of nature receive them—she
is strong,
She, too, is a law of nature—there is no law stronger
than she is.

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I think I could work out a better answer to the sum which these figures present than the customary anti answer, that the militants have "put the Cause back." You could not, even if you tried, put the Cause back. I base this dogmatic statement on my observations of the effect of the presentation of your case for the vote before the sophisticated audiences of cities and the unsophisticated, and therefore unprejudiced, audiences of the country. In the country I have observed an earnest attempt to realise the full meaning of your claim. I have heard horny-handed sons of the soil exchange comments as you presented your case, and I have heard the eager "That's it!" passed from mouth to mouth as they saw to the heart of the matter. The usual termination was the shout, "You'll get what you want!" I am, therefore, convinced, quite apart from any plebiscite or other statistics, that, even though it may not be aware of the fact, the "country" is on your side.

The Practical W.S.P.U.

Being of an inquisitive turn of mind I have looked out for the secret, and I have found it. It is this: you preach principles. Now in this respect you have a very unfair advantage over us men. Ever since we achieved our share of political freedom, we have used one or two phrases, that may or may not be principles, as war-cries for our parties. We have cried: "The will of the people must prevail," with the proviso that the will of the people must be in agreement with the will of the Liberal party. We have cried, "United we stand," always assuming that the people will allow the Tory party to stand on them. Now you come along. You not only seize the best of our cries, but you use them without any proviso, and worst of all, you insist on their being carried into practice. Naturally we, your superiors in endowment and experience, have demurred at your attempt to coerce us, and, believing that what is sauce for the gander is not by any means sauce for the goose, we have thrown you into prison. We might as well have tried to put out a fire by stabbing it with a sword. The only reply you have made to our sweet reasonableness has been to organise an immense body of feminine opinion. Now if you had ended at organising a body, there would not be much to complain about. We men know the futility and evanescence of bodies, especially political bodies. Unfortunately for us you have also organised a soul. Soul is the great preservative and energiser of body, and the soul which you have organised has been more than a match for us. There are some souls—not quite spelled the same way—that are destined to be trampled upon, but you cannot trample on the soul of woman.

What Public Life Needed.

At last some of us, the best of us, have come to see that the great tactical blunder on our side has been the illusion that masculine and feminine are separate and distinct. We have come to realise in a distant way that the soul which you have brought into public life is just the very thing which we have needed all these years to make our manhood effective and complete, and we have aspired to, and some of us have attained to, the dignity and honour of a place on your platforms. Now the first effect of that elevation has been, on me at any rate, one of humiliation. The tradition of my sex has been to worry how to put something or other before an audience. We carry this tradition on to your platform, and we are stranded, for the new tradition which you have brought into public life is not how to say a thing, but what to say. With you the play's the thing," with us heretofore the "thing's the play."

We have covered our deficiencies with oratorical technique. You insist on getting down to bed-rock; you seem to enjoy it, but bed-rock is a most uncomfortable resting-place for a man. On the other hand, I have found, to my bewilderment, side by side with this humiliation, a growing sense of pride, pride that I have had so much wisdom as to acknowledge your superiority, but chiefly pride at my own extraordinary superiority over my male fellows who are not with you! Having grasped your knack of sticking to principles, I have acquired the eye for seeing at a glance through the appalling absurdities of argument and attitude that characterise the thought and speech of those men who are still in the pit from whence I was digged. I have, indeed, to confess that my sense of superiority has blossomed into an almost ungovernable intolerance of my sex. When I stayed away from your Phoenix Park meetings for a while, I became aware of the fact that it was quite clear to a section of your audience that I stayed at home because my wife compelled me. When at last I turned up, to be exhibited as a specimen of the tame husbands of the Irish Women's Franchise League, it was quite evident that that section had settled, in the thing it regards as its mind, that I had come because my wife had compelled me!

That is the typical anti attitude. Go to the right or the left, never mind a glaring contradiction, so long as you can turn it against the woman. It reminds me of the directions given to me by a woman in the north of Ireland when I enquired for the house of a friend, whom I shall call Smith: "You go straight round the corner, and after a while you'll find the house where Mr. Smith lives, but he's dead, you know."

Principles!

And so there is nothing left for us to do but to settle down to examine principles, and preach and practise them, and the utmost we can do to solace ourselves at the stupidity of our sex is to hope that even a worse fate may befall them than that which they so much dread. At the back of every male anti's head is the fear that when you get the vote, he will be left at home to take care of the baby. It is an insult to the intelligence of the baby. The baby—though it has done nothing to deserve it—should be left at home to take care of him (!). To conclude, you have made the dreadful precedent of an open platform. What your openness to question means, you will perhaps realise if I quote in imagination the following announcements from a local paper: "The Millennium at hand: Mr. John Redmond invites Mr. William O'Brien to question him at the close of a meeting in Cork." "The Day of Judgment announced: Mr. Tim Healy *voluntarily* gives over the Town Hall, Dundalk, to Mr. Hazleton's supporters."

I am quite sure that prospective Members of Parliament have a bad time before them as a result of the habit which you have given your crowds of feeling free to criticise you at the close of your meetings. You have brought a new spirit into public life. As one who has had a fairly long experience of business life, as well as of educational life, I can testify to the dignity and purity which one lady has infused into the speech and conduct of a crowd of clerks.

It needs but little exercise of imagination in order to apprehend something of the beneficent effect of your coming full entry into responsible public life, and some of us who realise, perhaps a little more acutely than others, the possibilities of human development, will perhaps be forgiven if, in the presence of the "vision splendid," we become almost over-enthusiastic in your holy and triumphing Cause.

THE SUFFRAGETTE?

(A stanza from Walt Whitman's "Song of the Broad Axe.")

Her shape arises!
She, less guarded than ever, yet more guarded than ever,
The gross and soiled she moves among do not make her
gross and soiled,
She knows the thoughts as she passes,—nothing is con-
cealed from her;
She is none the less considerate or friendly, therefore
She has no reason to fear and she does not fear.
Oaths, quarrels, hiccupped songs, ribald expressions, are
idle to her as she passes,
She is silent,—she is possessed of herself—they do not
offend her,
She receives them as the laws of nature receive them—she
is strong;
She, too, is a law of nature—there is no law stronger
than she is.

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STIFLED IN HOLLOWAY!

Proper Ventilation of Cells refused by the Home Secretary.

AFTER TWO MONTHS.

At the end of the thronged picture gallery was a door, and over the door hung the notice—"Private—Prisoners and Artistes only." I wondered if there was ever a movement before in which human qualities were so strangely mingled; and then, of course, I knew that in every movement since the world began it was always like that. One knows all movements, knowing one thoroughly; and it is safe to say that there has always been that green-room reserved for prisoners and artistes, for those who, having valour, fought for an idea, and those who, having imagination, could recognise the idea as soon as they saw it being fought for. When imagination goes out to war with valour, one has only pity left for the enemy.

"If I have got into my music some of the quality that makes this the finest movement in the world, I shall have done something," said Dr. Ethel Smyth, giving her music on Saturday evening to the finest Suffrage leader in the world. It was what every creative mind feels as soon as it comes into contact with militant suffrage. Fame and fortune are small things to work for, compared with that wish to get into one's work just the indefinable rare thing that makes words go hand in hand with deeds. But it is a wish that is no more "private, to prisoners and artistes only," than the little room was at the end of the thronged picture gallery, last Saturday evening.

For only a very fine line divided most of the audience, after all, from the women on the platform. There were very few, if any, spectators there in the limited sense of the word. Wherever one looked, one saw men and women who had worked for the movement, spoken for it, fought for it, gone to prison for it. The sixteen prisoners on the platform differed from the rest chronologically, that was all. They were there because they had been concerned in the last "set-back" to the movement, that of two months ago; whereas the others had been helping to set it back at intervals for the last five years, until by all the laws of arithmetic we should by this time have reached the year one—as we sometimes think we have when we encounter the arguments of our opponents.

There was also another and a more subtle difference between the women on the platform and the crowd on the floor of the room. These had gone through it all more recently, through the battle and the insults and the nightmare of Parliament Square, through the solitude and the stupid privations of Holloway Gaol. The mark of it all was there, in the look on their faces, in the things they did not and could not say, just as much as in the way they tried to cover up with a fine humour their record of what they had gone through. Others had gone through more before, as these reminded us again and again in their speeches; but the women on the platform had not got away from it yet, could not focus it yet, were still alone in their cells, waiting for "the lock and unlock" of the door that we were almost made to hear ourselves by one vivid sentence in one of the speeches; and it was easy to understand the woman who, after enduring nine weeks of it for throwing a stone that hit nothing, stood up and said simply, "Thank you very much, but I cannot make a speech. I think I shall never go to prison again, if I have to make a speech when I come out." The whole room knew that neither that nor far worse horrors would keep her from going to prison again, if this should be required of her.

There were little grim moments when the mention of a plain fact by an unpractised speaker called up a whole picture—when for instance, the wire netting was mentioned which covers staircases at Holloway, presumably to deter despairing prisoners from seeking an escape through suicide—a picture that blotted out instantly all those on the walls of the gallery. There were other moments when a gallant humour overrode the horror of it and called up a vision of a cell that had been made into a happy home by the woman who used her counterpane for a carpet, and the split lid of a wooden box for dress pegs; a vision of a board of

visiting magistrates sitting helpless before the woman who, asked whether she had anything to complain of, replied glibly that she had come prepared with a request, two complaints, a suggestion, three questions and a statement; another vision of a constable arresting a window-breaker with the words, "Come, come, this won't do," and receiving the gentle reply, "I think it's done"; or, most telling vision of all, that of the prison official, cornered by the remorseless logic of the Suffragette, and hurrying from her cell, crying—"I cannot argue." Through all the bravery and the sparkle of it, called up to hide the things one cannot say, gleamed the "quality that makes the militant suffrage movement the finest movement in the world." The enemy has given away the whole case for the prosecution when, faced by that quality in sixteen separate cells at Holloway Gaol, he turns his back and says—"I cannot argue." If he had faced the audience in the thronged picture-gallery last Saturday evening, I think he would still have found no other response.

E. S.

THE SPEECHES.

There was a proud, glad feeling of reunion about the gathering; long before one reached the reception room one felt it—members who had been away on holiday, those who had spent Christmas in prison, all were glad to meet again and to greet their leaders. If only the enemies of Woman Suffrage could have been present! They would have realised how futile any efforts are to stem this movement, which has now become world-wide, the movement which is going to gain emancipation for one-half of humanity. We give below summaries of the speeches, but we cannot convey in print the gladsome sense of comradeship that dominated this the first meeting in the New Year.

In a few words Mrs. Pankhurst introduced Dr. Ethel Smyth, whose new March for Women was one of the most eagerly anticipated features of the evening. Dr. Smyth said: "If I have contrived to get into my music anything of the spirit which makes this movement the finest thing I have ever known in my life, then perhaps the March may in some way be worthy of your acceptance. We are not allowed to mention the name of the poetess who offers this poem to Mrs. Pankhurst and this Union, but I think it a most marvellous contribution to the fighting force. The poem was written after the music was composed, and that is about one of the most difficult things to do in this world. It is like asking somebody to move gracefully and easily in strait waistcoat and handcuffs. I am most grateful to her for having done this most difficult task for me."

Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst, in thanking Dr. Smyth for her gift, said: "In the days which have come to an end with the new movement there were great women, there were women of genius who contrived to break through every barrier and attain to a recognition of their greatness. Most of those women did it through leaving their own sex behind them and allying themselves to the sex for whom the road was made easy. Some of those women even took masculine names in order to secure recognition of their work. Most of them considered themselves, as they were told they were, exceptional women, and their success, instead of helping other women, had the effect of rather injuring the women who were left behind than of helping them. With the woman's movement as we know it to-day all that has changed. In this militant Woman's Suffrage movement we find women of great name and great attainment, women who have come out and have risked even their reputation so that they might help their sisters less gifted and less fortunate than themselves.

One of those women has given us this March. It is as difficult for me adequately to thank Dr. Ethel Smyth as I know it is for her to receive our thanks, and I wish somebody more competent than I, somebody more capable of expressing her feelings, could occupy my position. (Ories of "No, no.") Yes, it is perfectly true. But I do say this, that although others may find better words in which to thank Dr. Smyth, no one could feel as deeply as I do the gratitude for her services to the woman's cause that I so feebly express to-night. I now ask Dr. Smyth and her choir to sing this splendid march, which is going to be the marching song of the Women's Social and Political Union."

Then came Dr. Ethel Smyth's magnificent March. The enthusiasm was tremendous, and the encore, insistently demanded, was given by the choir, the audience, by special request of Dr. Smyth, taking part. Miss Nellie Sergeant followed with her beautiful and impressive recitation of Olive Schreiner's "Dreams," listened to with profound silence. Miss Sergeant's exquisite voice made the dreams live, and it was evident that the audience was greatly moved. Then came a speech from Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Mrs. Lawrence said:—

When one is very deeply moved it seems hard to say anything but the very simplest things. When we look our friends who are here to-night in the eyes, and take them by the hands, the words upon our lips seem to falter, and we can only say just the old things: "Welcome back! We greet you. We are very glad to have you with us all once more." We realise afresh all that they have done for the cause that we love so well and all that they have suffered. We remember those two days in November when they went forth to meet the violence of the servants of those who oppose this movement. We remember how again they went forth to protest against the sentences passed upon their comrades, and by so doing received themselves the monstrous sentence of two months' imprisonment. We remember how that two months has been stretched to nine weeks by the mean advantage taken by the prison authorities of their acceptance of the new privileges. They were not told when they entered prison, nor was the public given to understand, that if they availed themselves of the new privileges wrung from the Home Secretary with regard to prison tasks, and held themselves free from doing prison work, they would thereby forfeit that remission of sentence ordinarily allowed to prisoners. We know what those months of imprisonment, especially the last month since their comrades left them, have been to them. The brave spirit has been there. They will tell you, as they have told us, that they are ready to go through it all again. There are two items in the programme to-night which have fitted in very beautifully with the occasion of this evening. One is that wonderful story that we have just heard so beautifully recited by Miss Nellie Sergeant, that Dream of Olive Schreiner, written many many years ago, long before the new development of the Women's Movement. Listening, one is struck once more with the truth of it, with the note of hope. One thrill again to think of the lonely track marked out by a few feet, to be trodden some day in the future by thousands and thousands, by hundreds of thousands. There is the note of deep feeling, the note of faith, sacrifice, and hope, the note that has rung so long in the past through women's hearts when they were dreaming of the things that might be. But we miss the note of the new day in that great story, the note of triumph. We miss the laughter of defiance; we miss that which is expressed in the beautiful Marching Song which has been presented to us this evening. That has all the spirit of the movement in it, the tenderness, the hope, the faith. But it has too, the cheerful and triumphant thrill of victory. It will give us great inspiration, and we shall hold it all the more dear because it has been presented to us to-night, because it will be associated for ever in our minds with the thought of these our comrades, and if we had to choose, to put into beautiful words, winged with music, the greeting that is in our heart, we could find no better expression than these words:—

Hail! hail! ye who have dared
First in the battle to strive and sorrow!
Scorned, spurned, nought have ye cared,
Raising your eyes to a wider morrow.
We think of those two months:—
Ways that are weary, days that are dreary,
Toil and pain in faith ye have borne.
And to-night we say:—
Hail! hail! victors ye stand,
Wearing the wreath that the brave have worn.

Speeches by the Prisoners.

The released prisoners then made brief speeches. They spoke of the way having been made "easy" for them by the Pioneers; they thanked all who helped to brighten the time in prison by sending gifts of books and food, and, as will be seen from the reports which follow, they expressed themselves as doubly certain of the righteousness of the cause and that the way to citizenship lies through prison bars. Several of them spoke of the bad ventilation in the cells, and Nurse Pitfield told how, on complaining, she had been told that

the Home Secretary considered the miserably inadequate supply of fresh air sufficient.

Below will be found a brief summary of the prisoners' speeches.

Miss Henrietta Barwell.

Personally, I do not think so much of Mr. Churchill's "privileges" as the way in which the Suffragettes made use of them. I think I shall never forget how they all set to work to make themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. I particularly remember a marvellous armchair which Mrs. Löwy contrived to make of her mattress. Others made sofas out of their beds, others took the counterpanes off and laid them on the floor, and made beautiful carpets. Nurse Pitfield chopped up her wooden boxes and stuck the bits into the ventilators, to hang her dresses on. If I went into Holloway a coward, I can assure you for the past few weeks I have only had one thought uppermost in my mind, and that was "Up and at 'em." I think we owe a great debt to the leaders of whom we are so proud. They say the greatest leaders are those who make the fewest mistakes. Well, we can rightly boast that our leaders have never made a mistake. We also owe an immense debt to those women who have been to prison in the past, and have suffered so much.

Miss Alice Burton.

I stand here as something of a fraud, because I did not do any damage at all. I threw three stones at the Home Office windows, which did not break them, but the aim was all right. I hit those windows that I wanted to hit, but I was the scapegrace of our party, as I told Mr. Churchill in a petition, for my comrades who did the damage remained at large while I was in prison. I think I made the constable confess in the open court that he could not swear that I did the damage that had been done to the Home Office, and I think, according to the genius of the English law, I ought to have had the benefit of the doubt. The new prison rules were supposed to be some beautiful idea which emanated from Mr. Churchill's brain, something that he had thought of for second and third division prisoners, and it was inferred in the paper that, of course, Suffragettes would come into them. In Holloway Gaol I found that it is only the Suffragettes who get these privileges. There are four things which, if you have had a good character before you have gone into prison, entitle you to these privileges—namely, if the crime does not involve cruelty, dishonesty, indecency, and serious violence. There are ordinary women in that gaol who have committed misdemeanours who do not come under these headings at all, and yet they do not get this new treatment. It was, therefore, simply a trick of the Press to pretend the new rules were for ordinary prisoners. To all trickeries we have the one answer, militancy, and, as I am an old actress, you will pardon me lapsing into Shakespeare, "Lay on, Macbeth" . . . !

Miss Nina Dear.

I was so angry at the way in which our women had been treated, both on the deputation and in that glorious battle of Downing Street, and at the way we were dismissed after being arrested and not allowed to prove our innocence or make a statement, that I said, "I had better do something now." So I threw a stone through a window at the police station. In prison I was told that we were given these long sentences to act as a deterrent. I said to the Governor: "Two years won't do it." I daresay Mr. Winston Churchill supposes he has stopped us. He does not know us. But this happened just at election time, when our women, many of our best women, had to fight in that, and we could not expect them to throw any more stones. We cannot reverence them enough or place them on a pedestal high enough. If my body can be one of those that make a bridge across the channel (as in Olive Schreiner's "Dream"), I shall be only too pleased, because, as a mother, I realise that, although we may not get the full benefit out of the vote, our children will. I go to prison, not for glory or honour, but because I think it is the duty of every Suffragist to go. You know what our women have suffered and you know what will be the result, the emancipation of women, and we can desire no higher thing.

Miss Kathleen Houston.

While in prison I heard that seventy new members had joined the Irish Women's Franchise League on account of our sentences, and that made it seem worth while!

Miss Lewis.

This is my first experience in prison, and I shall be pleased to go in any other time if it is necessary.

Nurse Pitfield.

Made systematic complaints to the authorities. She asked that the Suffragettes might have their portmanteaux, as their garments were lying about the cells; she asked that the bad ventilation, which resulted in headache, nerves, anaemia, and other ills, should be remedied. She asked that the doors of the cells might be left open 6 ins., as was done at Newcastle. She further requested that the mattresses (which are now 2 ft. from the ground, but too short and narrow) should be replaced, and that the doors should be 6 ins. open at night. She also asked why she was not asked to do prison work until three weeks had elapsed, and was then told that she could earn no remission marks. The requests were refused, and she was told that Mr. Churchill considered the ventilation sufficient. She also applied for remission of her sentence on professional grounds, but was refused. "I would be sold up to-morrow for Votes for Women," said Nurse Pitfield. It has only made me more militant than ever, and, fragile as I am, I mean to go again. My dear old mother used to say, "You do not get what you want because you do not pray for it." I used to say, "Mother, every well-directed effort towards a good end is in itself a prayer." A little girl once saw her brother

set a bird trap, and she thought it was very wrong and said to her mother, "Mother, I have prayed to God that he may not catch those sparrows." And her mother said, "That is very well. Have you done anything else?" And she said, "Yes, I have kicked the trap to pieces." And that is what we have to do. When these people set their traps, kick them to pieces! That is what I have been trying to do since I have been in prison. There are only two things that matter to me in this world: principle and liberty. Liberty, I will protect thee, and Principle, as long as there is blood in my veins, I will fight for thee! I am no longer an individual; I am an instrument out for a good end; and until that end be attained I am out for it, not as an individual, but as an instrument.

Miss Florence Spong.

I have come out of Holloway feeling more keenly than ever that we must win the vote. We must win it as soon as possible. It is only the key to open the door behind which are numberless matters waiting for our united efforts to put right. Holloway seems to be a kind of whirlpool which drags ruthlessly, remorselessly, old women and young girls down into its depths, and drags the heart out of them. I found that the solitude and the bad air were the worst evils. These things seemed to me the most terrible. One was shut up in a badly-ventilated cell for 22 hours out of the 24.

Miss Eva Stephenson.

said that as an Irishwoman she thought there was still hope for Ireland, but not until women obtained the vote.

Miss Streathfield.

I do not think we can say too much for the unity which the women in this movement display, and it is that unity which is going to enable us to succeed in our object. We are as one man travelling up a rugged mountain. We do not look back at the precipices which we have passed; we look always at the summit, and behind the dull boulders we see the grey light of morning among the gold which gives promise of the fairest day that has ever dawned upon this land.

Miss Hilda Webb.

said that the present prison system was one of bullying and petty revenge, and it formed one of the strongest reasons why women should have the vote. She believed that if women took part in the administration many reforms would be introduced. No one was ever made any better by unkindness. While in Holloway she had made one New Year's resolution, and that was that the next time she went to prison she would earn her sentence. Since the authorities did not make the punishment fit the crime, the only thing left to do was to make the crime fit the punishment. Miss Webb added: "When the Governor came into my cell I protested against the bad air, the want of ventilation, but before I had finished speaking he walked out of my cell."

Dr. Christine Wilson.

said that she was a new recruit into the suffrage army, as she had only signed her membership card at the Albert Hall meeting on November 10 of last year. But though this was her first imprisonment, she would go again and suffer all that might be necessary in the cause of women's enfranchisement.

This account cannot be closed without a word of thanks to Mrs. Dimoline Jones, who so kindly lent the piano for the evening.

QUEEN'S HALL MEETING.

"This meeting shows more than anything else that we may look forward with confidence; it is a good beginning for our new campaign."

So rightly did Miss Christabel Pankhurst interpret the feeling of the large audience that gathered at the first Queen's Hall meeting of the season last Monday afternoon. The atmosphere was electric; one felt that Votes for Women were coming in 1911; and if they did not come as the willing payment of a debt long overdue, they would come as a result of the unconquerable determination of the women of the W.S.P.U. A hint was given of the strength of the next deputation—one thousand—and Miss Pankhurst touched briefly on the lightness nowadays of her task as recruiting sergeant—the volunteers were many and eager.

It was good to have Mrs. Pankhurst once more in the chair, and to hear from her something of the great spiritual awakening going on in other countries.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Speech.

Mrs. Pankhurst said: This meeting inaugurates the renewal of the work of the Woman Suffrage movement as represented by this Union to which we belong. I have spent a great part of my holiday in looking round at the progress of the movement at home and also in looking out over the civilised world at the progress of the women's movement in other countries.

Mrs. Lawrence and I returned on Saturday from a brief visit to Paris, and found there exactly the same thing going on as in every other country. We found a great awakening amongst women. If we wanted encouragement, if we wanted justification for our movement we need only cross the Channel to find it. We find there women with our ideas, women outside the organised Suffrage movement, waiting for some moving force to draw them together, and to set them to work in an organised way to realise what is in the heart of every woman, whether she knows it or not. I have come to the deliberate conclusion from my observations that France is waiting for a new Women Suffrage movement similar to our movement at home. The women of France are ready for it.

We have come home feeling more sure, if possible, than we were before we went of how right this movement is, how necessary it is, and how we at home are working for the vote in the only possible way to secure it. In beginning this year's work I feel more confident of speedy

success than I have ever felt before. I want to say—and I say this, not only for myself, but I believe, for every member of the Union—that hard as the year's work is likely to be, we are ready for it. I believe that the way in which we are carrying on our work is making us strong and determined, and is preparing us to enter into those great responsibilities which the vote imposes, as no other kind of training could. When you look at the political fight that is being carried on by other people and see how little reality there is in it when you know, as we know, that however much may be on the lips of those responsible for conducting the politics of the country, there is nothing in their hearts of earnestness and enthusiasm and power of suffering such as we have in our hearts—looking on at the game of politics as it is played to-day, we know that we are needed, as women have never been needed before, to uplift the political life of our country. All the more because I have been out of our country, all the more because I see that what is the women's need at home is the women's need abroad, I feel that we must strengthen ourselves, we must strengthen our determination to get this power to alter present-day conditions for women and for the nation as a whole, and must get it without loss of time. Let the politicians go on with their mock fight with the House of Lords; let them settle quickly their Constitutional crisis or delay it as they think best, we women of the Women's Social and Political Union are going to listen to no nonsense, we are going to permit of no dallying with our question, we are going to force them to give women the vote and to give it without delay.

One of the things that impressed our Continental audience more than anything else was the strength of our determination combined with the moderation of our demands. That is our real strength. We are working for something so very just that everybody outside our own country who really hears what this movement means is astonished that we should have to fight so hard for what appears to be so very little. It is very little in one way, but it is a very great thing in another way. It does not mean that so many women will have the vote, because not many women will get it in the first instance, but behind those few women stand all the other women—all their interests, all that they need, and through those million votes when they get them we shall be able entirely to revolutionise the women of this country. And I believe that by the example we give here at home we shall give a great impetus to the women's movement abroad.

Mr. Patrick Lawrence pointed out that woman was a co-trustee with man for the good of the race, her special province, perhaps, being the care of those who needed protection—the young, the feeble, the sick. And yet she was allowed no voice, and even her special questions were being settled—and settled badly—by men alone. People stood outside the movement only because they regarded the vote as the theoretical power of settling some abstruse questions that could well be left to men. It was nothing of the kind; it was the title deed of the position of woman as a co-trustee for the practical matter to which he had referred. The work of the suffragette was arduous because they were bringing into being a new idea, not merely in this country, but throughout the whole world, and the inspiration which inspired them had to spread till it lit up the different countries of the globe. This idea was that women were a sovereign part, and not a subordinate part of the human race. Just as men had the right to decide for themselves what were manly virtues and what were manly duties and manly privileges, so in future women were going to decide for themselves what was womanly. They would not accept from outside dictation as to what should constitute the womanly virtues and the privileges of women. This idea implied the freedom and sovereignty of the woman's soul.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst contrasted with the past struggle the present triumphant position of the movement backed up by public opinion. She pointed out that it was ignorance alone that stood in the way of the movement, and that the best method of combating this was to spread the circulation of the paper *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, which was one of the main props of the movement. As people read it they would understand, and the misrepresentation of the politicians and of the Press would thus be combated. Men and women were realising not only the justice of the women's claim, but the fact that militant methods were necessary to attain the end. The present political situation was such that the women could not afford to wait. Grave issues were at stake. They were determined to take their place to settle their own fate, not to accept any conditions which men in their wisdom—or unisdom—might force upon them. The Government would realise that this was not a handful of women, but a mighty and increasing army. Three times as many women would go this time on the deputation, and what would the prison officials do with a thousand women? One thing the Suffragists were determined to get was air. Air, which we had been taught was free to everybody, was not supplied to prisoners; and they were determined to get it, even if they had to fight for it. "We are not waiting for any hand to deliver us, to cut our bonds; we are ready to do that ourselves. We call upon you to prepare yourselves for a struggle, difficult it may be, but destined to attain a magnificent and triumphant end."

The sum of £40 was collected or promised, among the contributions being £11 from Bertha Brewster, the amount of taxes unpaid."

TAX RESISTANCE.

One of the weapons of opposition which will be employed by women will be "tax resistance." Those who are proposing to do this will do well to make themselves acquainted, as far as possible, with the law on the question, and we recommend them to apply to the offices of the Women's Tax Resistance League at 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., whose secretary, Mrs. Martin Parker, will be pleased to supply them with information. The League has taken over all the work in connection with this form of protest, and the Secretary will gladly give all particulars from the offices of the League.

LAST FEW DAYS OF Walpoles' Sale OF HOUSEHOLD IRISH LINENS at Genuine Reductions.

Buy your Linens direct from the Manufacturers; You not only get a more comprehensive and better selection than you can from any Retail Shop, but by purchasing direct you are more certain of obtaining the highest quality. To feel you have confidence in the firm of the durability of their linens is the one and all-important point.

Walpoles' linen house was founded in the year 1766. One Hundred and Forty-five Years Manufacturing Linens. Walpoles' linens are the strongest, the softest, and the most silky that the World can produce, and are now being sold at unparalleled prices compatible with the quality.

Extraordinary Bargains in Table Damasks.

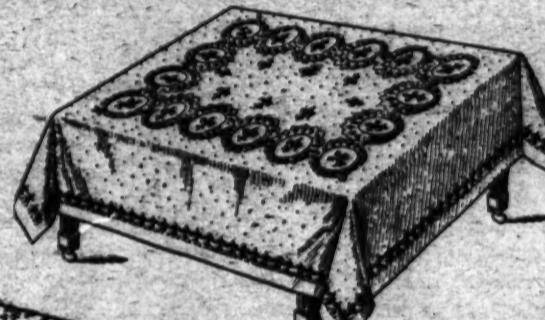
No. M40. Fleur-de-Lis.

TABLE CLOTH, an extremely neat pattern.

2 by 2 yards ..	8/- each
2 by 2½ " ..	9/- ..
2 by 3 " ..	9/6 ..
2 by 2½ " ..	10/6 ..
2 by 3 " ..	12/0 ..
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2 by 4 " ..	17/3 ..

NAPKINS, Pardoz.

Dinner Size .. 8/-



No. 312. Ivy & Ferns.

TABLE CLOTH.

2 by 2 yards ..	7/6 each
2 by 2½ " ..	9/3 ..
2 by 3 " ..	11/- ..
2 by 2½ " ..	11/6 ..
2 by 3 " ..	13/0 ..
2 by 3½ " ..	16/- ..
2 by 4 " ..	18/3 ..

NAPKINS, Pardoz.

Dinner Size .. 11/-

No. 455. Better value cannot be obtained in the Kensington.

TABLE CLOTH.

1 by 2 yards ..	10/- each
2 by 2 " ..	12/6 ..
2 by 3 " ..	15/- ..
2 by 2½ " ..	15/0 ..
2 by 3 " ..	19/- ..
2 by 3½ " ..	22/- ..
2 by 4 " ..	25/3 ..

DINNER NAPKINS 12/- doz.

TABLE CLOTH.

1 by 2 yards ..	12/- each
2 by 2 " ..	14/- ..
2 by 3 " ..	17/- ..
2 by 2½ " ..	17/0 ..
2 by 3 " ..	21/3 ..
2 by 3½ " ..	24/6 ..
2 by 4 " ..	28/- ..

DINNER NAPKINS 12/- doz.

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TABLE CLOTH.

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2 by 3 " ..	12/- ..
2 by 2½ " ..	12/0 ..
2 by 3 " ..	15/0 ..
2 by 3½ " ..	18/0 ..
2 by 4 " ..	21/0 ..

DINNER NAPKINS 12/- doz.

TABLE CLOTH.

2 by 2 yards ..	11/6 each
2 by 2½ " ..	14/3 ..
2 by 3 " ..	17/- ..
2 by 2½ " ..	17/0 ..
2 by 3 " ..	21/3 ..
2 by 3½ " ..	24/6 ..
2 by 4 " ..	28/- ..

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2 by 3 " ..	21/3 ..
2 by 3½ " ..	24/6 ..
2 by 4 " ..	28/- ..

DINNER NAPKINS 12/- doz.

TABLE CLOTH.



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GREAT WHITE SALE, MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 30

Included in the Sale are many Special Bargains in Gloves, Hosiery, Blouses, Embroideries, Robes, Silk, Cotton and Wool Dress Fabrics, . . . also Curtains, Carpets, and China and Glass. . . .

We here illustrate a specimen page from the Catalogue of Night-dresses. It will serve to give an idea of the *really exceptional value offered*. . . .

A FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE ON REQUEST.



Y 174—Pretty Cambric Chemise, trimmed Cluny lace and insertion, finished ribbon beading. 2/10 o/s 3/6

Y 175—Cambric Chemise, trimmed Valenciennes insertion and embroidery, hand sewn, as sketch. 4/8 o/s 5/6

Y 176—Good Longcloth Chemise, hand-made, trimmed embroidery, insertion & fine tucks. 3/7 o/s 4/2

Y 177—Fancy Cambric Chemise, pretty design, Valenciennes lace, insertion and embroidery motif, hand sewn. 3/8 o/s 4/3

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Y 179—Very Pretty Paris Chemise, composed of fine lace, 3/7 o/s 4/2

feather-stitching and French knots, hand sewn. 5/11 o/s 6/11

Y 180—Madeira Work Hand-embroidered Chemise, several different designs. SPECIAL 2/6

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Y 182—Hand-embroidered Nightdress, in fine cambric, hand-sewn, very pretty design. 10/9 o/s 7/3

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Y 184—Pretty Hand-embroidered Nightdress, finely embroidered and edged lace, as sketch. 9/2 o/s 10/-

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We shall offer at this Sale some very Special Lots of *Fine Hand-embroidered Underclothing*, trimmed with Real Lace and Good Embroidery, materials of the best quality, just secured in Paris and Brussels, at about *one-third less than usual prices*.

SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL.

WILLIAM OWEN, Ltd., Westbourne Grove, London, W.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A CHILDHOOD.

One of the sensations of the Paris literary world during the past year has been the sudden success of a book by an unknown authoress and the romantic story attaching to it. Not that the romance was an emotional one in our usual acceptation of the term. It consisted in the fact that the writer, Marguerite Audoux, was a working woman (a sempstress), who had written in her few spare moments because she felt the need of such expression, and had fortunately found a friend, Charles Philippe, who recognised her talents and encouraged her to go on. Her story, "Marie Claire,"* won the prize offered by *La Vie Heureuse*, and has since become famous. Her success came not a moment too soon, for ten years of sewing in a Paris attic had left her weak sighted and in poor health. Now she has made a name for herself, and though she still lives in her tiny back room her immediate anxieties are relieved, and she is now at work on another novel and contemplates a play

"Marie Claire" is the story of a waif, a little girl deserted by a drunken father and brought up in a convent-orphanage, then sent to a farm as shepherdess, milkmaid, general servant, passed on like a chattel to another farmer's family, less kind than the first. The story is unrolled like a series of pictures, seen by a child, with an entire absence of comment, self-pity or bitterness, and the charm of the book lies in this simplicity of vision, which amounts to the highest art. Life in the convent contains both sun and shadow. The gentle Soeur Marie-Aimée loves and protects the little girl, her playmates are some of them kind, some droll, some tragic, like poor lame Colette, for whom the expected Miracle of the Virgin ends in disaster. She meets with kindness and love even in her life at the farm, but in the lives of the dependent poor an upheaval occurs so easily, and it is so hard to take root. The waif is flung back into the stream of human "drift," finally drawn into the human vortex of Paris to begin the struggle for bread with the sum of one pound odd as capital. The book gives us that rare thing—the life of the poor written by one of themselves from *within*. Usually it is the educated, the conscious, who depict the life of the uneducated, the unconscious, from *without*.

Marie Claire enjoyed scant educational advantages, her genius formed itself. Her attitude is that of a child, almost of a wondering animal, towards life. She looks into the faces of her fellow beings and notes simply "kind eyes," "hard eyes," *des yeux durs ou doux*. This is the simple distinction of children and animals; it is in fact what matters most if you are in the power of others. How many such lives there must be in the "masses"! They have no time for writing, even if they had the mental requisites. The marvel is how Mlle. Audoux by her simple means has achieved an artistic atmosphere and style which other writers cultivate. She has the instinct of genius. If this simple story of an uneventful childhood has attained such success, it would be interesting to see what Marguerite Audoux will do with stronger material, the story of her ten years' struggle alone in Paris, on which she is said to be engaged.

A SWEDISH SUFFRAGETTE.

Amongst recent suffrage literature one must mention "Pennskafet," a brilliantly clever Swedish novel, by Elin Wagner. The heroine is a witty and enthusiastic young journalist, who is always spoken of by her *nom-de-plume*, "Pennskafet" (The Penholder). One gets vivid glimpses of journalistic life in Stockholm, and incidentally some grave moral questions are touched upon. But the great interest of the book lies in its picturing the world of the suffragists. The reader is taken to enthusiastic meetings, to headquarters (Clements Inn on a small scale), and to the stately home of the old aristocratic leader of the movement, and shown how proselytes are made, and how Members of Parliament are converted. One of the most amusing chapters describes how the undaunted little "Penholder," in her professional capacity, interviews an eminent member of the Upper House, and ends by winning him over to the cause. "The Penholder" is a delightful creation, and to an English reader, some of her cleverest words and expressions have an unmistakably Christabelian flavour, and the heroine's repartee to "Don't you wish you were a man" is familiar: "Yes, don't you?" The book, which for all its brightness has a great message to convey, is undoubtedly the most successful Swedish novel of the year. It is published by the Ljus (Light) Publishing Company, Stockholm, 4kr. 50 (5s.), and has run through five editions. The sixth is in preparation.

TWO BOOKS FOR SCOTSWOMEN.

At the bottom of the sternest Caledonian heart there is a deep rooted love of the heather-land, and certainly there is ground for pride both in the rugged mountains and in the beautiful and spacious cities. Edinburgh is loved by all those who have seen her and her castled rock and her green background, Arthur's Seat. Edinburgh of the past with her tragic history, "Marie Claire," by Marguerite Audoux. Paris Bibliothèque Charpentier. 3frs. 50.

and Edinburgh of the present in her tranquil beauty are described in a finely-illustrated book by Rosaline Masson (A. and C. Black, 1s. 6d.). Some of the pictures, in their subdued tones, give an excellent idea of the old picturesque quarters. All who know Edinburgh and all who plan a visit there are advised to read this book on the

"City of grey mists and dreams.
O city of my heart!"

It is perhaps Scotland's history and her long struggle for liberty rather than for self-aggrandisement that makes her sons and daughters love her soil. A curious mixture of light romance and of stern Puritanism make up the memory of the past, and through the practical national life of Scotland to-day there still runs the softer thread of the history of the ill-fated Stuarts. What Scot does not defend the memory of beautiful Queen Mary; what Scot tires of reading the many stories that surround her life? Her sad career has been told once more—by John Presland—in dramatic form, in strong and simple pentameters. It closes with her abdication, but to the end she speaks like a queen:—

Come let us go to death; we shall be free
At least of our good friends here. We have had
A few good hours and many evil days,
And we will die a Queen.

AEROPLANES, WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND GORE.

If you are feeling very tired and want a thrilling melodrama set in the days when women have the vote, and the air has been conquered, read "The Day after To-morrow," by Cora Minnett (F. W. White, 6s.). There is plot and counterplot, vice and virtue, spiritualism and telepathy—and a thrilling series of events from start to finish. There is even a lady M.P. (unfortunately she is a double murderer), and in the then remote past there has been the assassination of two Cabinet ministers (*absit omen!*) But then it's only a story.

A LOST ART.

In these days of scrappy letters and still scrappier telegrams, it is a real refreshment to go back to the days when letter-writing was a fine art, and letters gave a real picture, not only of daily life, but also of the many random thoughts we are almost too busy nowadays to think, let alone write down. We therefore commend to those who would like to feel themselves for a little while back in the time when life was more leisurely, the book, "Women as Letter-Writers,"[†] which consists of a collection of letters of famous women, from Margaret Paston in the fifteenth century to Christine Rossetti of our own day. Many of the letters bring back the atmosphere of quieter days, and sometimes give delightful self-revelations. We cannot resist quoting a terse note from Queen Elizabeth to Dr. Cox Bishop of Ely, who lived in days when unwomanly suffragettes were unknown.

PROUD PRELATE.—You know what you were before I made you what you are now. If you do not immediately comply with my request, I will unfrock you, by G—!

ELIZABETH.

CELLS AND VOTES.

Those who sometimes look outside their own little circle of events to glance at the centuries that have passed, and to speculate on those that are to come, realise that this movement for women's freedom in the twentieth century is but one phase, and a phase that might have been predicted, of the continuous course of evolution. When one realises that man of the present day has evolved from the almost lifeless primal cell, one can but wonder at the storm of opposition to the tiny step between a voiceless woman and a woman voter. Those who are interested in the marvellous story of evolution and the problems of heredity should welcome a new book by Dr. Berry Hart:—

In a chapter on woman he admits that their sense of justice is so strong they will risk anything for it. It is strange, however, that the author himself has evidently not investigated the movement closely and dismisses it with a feeble sneer.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"How to Speak Effectively." By Charles Seymour. London: The Speaker's Library. 3s. net.
"How to Produce Ideas and How to Acquire Fluency." By Charles Seymour. London: The Speaker's Library. 3s. net.
"Tillers of the Soil." By J. E. Patterson. London: Wm. Heinemann. 6s. net.
"Woman At Home." February. Newnes. 4d. net.
"The Industrial Struggle in Mid-Rhondda." By D. A. Thomas, M.A. Cardiff: Western Mail. 1d.

JULIUS CÆSAR IN 1910.

(With apologies to Shakespeare.)

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears!
I come to praise the women, not denounce them.
The good they do will e'er live after them,
The evil be interred in Asquith's bones,
And those of Winston too. The noble Winston
Hath said the women are so very rough!
If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously has Winston copied it.
Here, by leave of Winston and the rest
(For Winston is an honourable (?) man,
So are they all, all honourable (?) men),
Come we to speak on Asquith's coming fall.
He's not our friend, nor is he fair or just;
But Winston said he was so brave
(And Winston is an honourable (?) man!)
He hath brought many women into gaol;
Did this in Asquith seem so very brave?
When comes a woman, Asquith runs away!
But courage should be made of sterner stuff.
Yet Winston said he was so brave
And Winston is an honourable (?) man!

A. F. L.

* "Many Queen of Scots." Chatto and Windus. Price 6s. net.
† "Women as Letter-Writers." By Ada M. Ingpen. Hutchinson. Price 6s. net.

‡ "Phases of Evolution and Heredity." By Dr. Berry Hart. Bobman. 6s.

JIM'S LEG: A MONOLOGUE.

The best thing as ever happened to me was when my Jim lost 'is leg. Afore then 'e was always a-grumbling, and saying as women wasn't of no account, and my eyes—as mother used to say was a lovely brown—was most times a n ugly black, for Jim was that free with 'is fist when 'e'd ad a drop too much. And, bless you, to 'ear 'im old forth on pollyticks and votes for women! Why, according to 'im, women 'ardly deserved to be let live, and men only let 'em because of cooking dinners, and mending clothes and the like.

"What 'ave you to do?" he'd say. "You can jest sit at 'ome and amuse yourself, lookin' after the kiddies and cleanin' up. Why, that's only play, that is. Where's your responsibilities? And 'oo's you to 'ave a vote? Thinkin' yourselves on a level with us men!"

Well, one day as 'e was a-coming out of the Red Lion, and none too steady on 'is feet, 'e was run into by a motor 'bus. 'E would stop in the middle of the street to argue with it, and it 'adn't any time to listen, and it went over 'is leg, and 'e was took to the 'ospital and 'is leg was took off. And there was me, with six children at 'ome, and only my eldest, Ethel Emerly—'oo was fourteen—in service.

Well, I got took on in Jim's place; 'ee was bottle washer at a brewery, and o' course they said they couldn't give me as much as 'e ad, 'cos I was only a woman.

"Not if I does as much work as 'e do? say I, and they only laughs and says, "Women can't do men's work."

"Can't they," says I. "You'll see." But give me more than twelve shillin' a week they would not, not if I washed them bottles ever so, and a lick and a wipe was never my way.

Well I got Gladys Matilder, as was 13, a little place, and Vilet Muriel 'ad to look after the little 'uns, and we get on some'ow till Jim 'e come out o' the 'ospital, just able to 'op about on a crutch. And when 'e come 'ome I says to 'im, "Now you've got to take care of the 'ouse and do my work while I does yours. You says there ain't nothing for the mother of a family to do, so let's 'ope you'll find it easy."

"That's all right," says 'e, careless, but when I come 'ome at night 'e 'ad a different tale to tell. The 'ouse looked as if all the monkeys out of the Zoo 'ad bin turned loose in it. 'E'd forgotten to cook any supper, the fire was out, all the children was a-crying, and 'e was sittin' in the middle of the room with his 'ed in 's 'ands, the very pieter of misery.

"'Ope you've enjoyed yer little 'oliday," says I, perky like, and pretending to see nothing.

"'Olliday?" 'e groans, "I'd rather do a month's 'ard. The kids aint stopped 'ollering, 'ollering all day, and the baby's the wussest of um all."

"No wonder, with a pin a sticking into the precious lamb," say I. "Call that dressing 'im? Every blessed thing's on wrong. Well, you've cleaned up, I s'pose?"

"Clean," says 'e, miserable like, "I've bin cleanin' the 'ole time and it don't seem to get nothing but dirtier every min'it."

"You'll do better soon," says I, "when you've 'ad practice. You'll see 'ow nice it is to set at 'ome and do nothing, as you says. Now let's 'ave supper. Somethin' 'ot and tisty, I 'ope?"

"There aint none," says 'e, "I aint 'ad time to think of it."

"Aint 'ad time?" says I. "You 'ad all day jus' as much time as I 'ave." I couldn't 'elp feelin' pityin' in my 'art, 'e did look that wretched sittin' in a sloppin' floor as 'e'd bin trying to wash, but I says, "Things is changed. I'm going to clean myself and take the children out. You can set to work and put the baby to bed and 'ave things tidy when we comes 'ome."

"Go out and leave me?" 'e cries.

"Why not?" says I. "You aint done nothing all day but amuse yourself. I'm going out after my 'ard day's work same as you used to. There's a Suffragette meeting as I means to attend, to learn 'ow to stand up for my rights."

"You don't want no learnin'," says 'e. "You might stop and keep me company when I've bin shut up 'ere with the kids all day."

"Company?" says I, "'Ow often 'ave you told me the children was all the company I needed? 'No, a little peaceful time to think is what you're needin'" says I, and off I goes. Pore Jim! After three days 'e'd got things in such a muddle that I scarcely knew 'ow to put up with it, 'aving found a saucepan lid under the baby's pillow and my best stockings used as a kettle-older. Then come washin' day, and I 'ard Jim a

mutterin' about 'is clean collar, which indeed 'e wanted badly.

"'Oo's goin' to do the washin'?" 'e asks as 'e sees me going out as usual.

"Why, you are, of course," says I. "'Oo else?" "Me?" says 'e. "Me do the washin', with only one leg?"

"Bless the man," says I. "You don't wash with your legs, you wash with your 'ands. And then there's the manglin', and next day the starchin' and ironin', and I 'ope you'll like the job. I'm sendin' Vilet Muriel round to 'elp 'er aunt a bit as 'as 'ad the collect cruel, so you must look after the little 'uns extra speshul. Good bye."

"Well, 'ave you finished the wash?" says I that evening.

"The wash 'as finished me," says 'e, a-gaspin', and indeed 'e looked like it. "Ow you ever gets done," says 'e, "I don't know. Them things 'ave bin bilin' and bilin', and don't get no cleaner."

"You should have seen the way 'e'd washed 'em! All biled up, on my saucepans, and no rinsin' nor nothin' and as to 'is manglin'—well, mangled they was indeed. The pore children 'adn't a pinny 'ole among 'em, and my lace curtains jus' fell to pieces when you touched 'em like a spider's web. But the ruinin' of them clothes and things was the makin' of Jim. 'E began to see for the fust time in 'is life what a woman's work meant, and by the time 'e could go back to 'is bottle washin', 'e was a changed man. 'Andy' 'e could never be, and sometimes I wished 'e'd lost an arm instead of a leg—'e'd 'ave missed it less. But one night 'e 'opped along of me to a Suffragette meeting and comin' out 'e says, says 'e, "Esther," says 'e, "I'm a goin' to be a Suffragette myself. As soon as I gets my noo leg I'll join. One 'as to be an 'ole man to be up to them women. And you did ought to 'ave a vote, Esther," says 'e. "Bottle washin' 's play to byby mindin' and 'ome work what ain't never over. And if I ever gives you a black eye again, well—"

"I'll give you one back with your own noo leg," says I, smilin' friendly-like. But lor', there ain't bin no need to. And we're all Suffragettes and the children too, bless their 'arts down to the noo baby as is an 'owling 'er precious 'ed off, as tho' to say, "I won't be appy till I gets it."

L. S. Phibbs.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911.

A WORLD-WIDE RENAISSANCE.

Every platform utterance, every newspaper article that deals with present day politics yields tribute to the triumph of the principle of democracy in modern government. "The will of the people" has become a stock phrase with political orators. Gone are the old demarcations and distinctions which once drew the line between the ruling classes and the ruled. Gone are the political prerogatives of the aristocracy. Working men, because the most numerous, have become the most powerful of all the people as a voting class. Gone are the privileges of the scholarly. Education is no longer confused with intelligence. The man who cannot read or write is free at the ballot box to express his approval or disapproval of the Government which controls the State. Men, unequal as individuals, unequal in fortune, unequal in personal endowment of character, unequal in intellectual attainments, are equal in law, equal in citizenship. The dignity of manhood is recognised as the fundamental basis of all dignities and honours that may accrue to men as individuals.

But with the sweeping away of the old demarcations that divided society, a new cleavage has been made which divides humanity. To-day in the civilised countries of the world there is one clear line that cuts between the rulers and the ruled. It is the cleavage line of sex.

With the triumph of the male democracy, women in all the countries of the civilised world lost the position of dignity and influence and power which to some extent they once possessed. When the ruling power was held by the aristocracy women shared that power in some measure by virtue of their rank. When immense authority was wielded by the scholarly, women shared that authority by reason of their learning. But as new classes of men rose to demand

and win equal rights and new dignities, they not only left behind the women of their own class in that subjection from which they had themselves passionately revolted, but they also divested of their rights and dignities women once privileged, and thrust them with all the others outside the pale of equality. Thus, the story of the world's progress is the story of the humiliation of civilised womanhood.

We would not, even if we could, revert to the old order, where the few of either sex were held in honour and the many were held in subjection. We would not stay the progress of the world. We rejoice in the brotherhood of man. But we know that what has been begun must be completed. The brotherhood of man has now to be perfected by the sisterhood of woman. Democracy which is maimed and mutilated must be made whole. Women of all nations, of all classes, are realising their union and their solidarity as they have never done before, and are determined in these later days to vindicate the honour of their sex and to win their political liberty. In that fact is the significance and strength of the feminist movement all over the world.

Last week we were feeling the pulse of this movement in Paris. In France, as in our own country, the triumph of male "Democracy" has involved the total loss of civil status to women. Before the Revolution women who were heads of great feudal households had votes, because it was considered a greater breach of social order that a noble's family should be deprived of representation because of sex than that a high and powerful lady should deliberate with nobles of whom she was the peer. Due honour was paid to learning without regard to the sex of the scholar. Four women were members of the Académie des Belles Lettres in the reign of Louis XVI., whereas at the present time the greatest of living scientists is still excluded on account of sex from the Académie des Sciences.

In fact, the Revolution that established the rights of men as men swept away all vestige of the rights of women as women. New disabilities of many kinds were imposed upon women. They were forbidden to take part in political action, they were forbidden to become members of a club, and a serious attempt was made to pass a statute making it illegal for a woman to present a petition.

Thus, the men of the Revolution, throwing off their own fetters, sought to bind them upon women and to practise the tyranny from which they had suffered, upon a whole sex, a sex which had not been unrepresented in that historical struggle of emancipation.

For a time the womanhood of France, like the womanhood of the United Kingdom, has lain crushed and inert under the weight of an overwhelming male "Democracy," but there is ample proof for anyone who will seek for it that in all classes of French society, as in all classes of society at home, women are waking up to a sense of profound dissatisfaction with their position, which has only to be quickened by the spirit of hope into active revolt.

And what is true of France and England is true of every other country in the civilised world. "I warn you, men of America," said Sylvia Pankhurst to a great audience in Boston last week, "I warn you that your women will wake up as ours have done. You too will face violence unless their demands are granted."

One of our members, now living in Canada, writes of new signs of awakening in that great country also. Australia and New Zealand are lifting up the voice of protest against the Home Government's treatment of the agitation here, and both these new countries have sent, and are sending, their own emancipated women to stand side by side with their British and Irish sisters in the battle of liberty which is being fought at the heart of the Empire.

The horizon extends with every step forward that we take in this movement, and the vision becomes clearer and more splendid. At the outset it seemed to the pioneers a great thing to work for a measure of justice that would bring to many who were wronged the safeguard and security of an equal law between men and women. Then came the realisation that even this small measure of equity in our own country could not be obtained without a national awakening and uprising of British womanhood. We realise now that our movement is part of an international and world-wide renaissance.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

MILITANT METHODS IN HISTORY.

By Joseph Clayton. 1.—How Magna Carta was Won.*

One copy of the Great Charter still remains in the British Museum, injured by age and fire, but with the royal seal still hanging from the brown shrivelled parchment. It is impossible to gaze without reverence on the earliest monument of English freedom, which we can see with our own eyes and touch with our own hands, the Great Charter to which from age to age patriots have looked back as the basis of English liberty.—J. R. GREEN.

What was this Great Charter—this Magna Carta—this to which patriots have turned from age to age? and how came it that a king like John, as astute as he was unscrupulous, and as vigorous as he was cruel, was compelled to sign so remarkable a document?

The Great Charter itself neither conferred new rights or privileges nor sanctioned any new political liberties. In the main it was but a re-affirmation of the earlier Charter of Henry I. Its real importance and value came in here—it was a *written* document, it was "the first great act which laid down in black and white the main points of the Constitution and the several rights and duties of king and people." "The Great Charter marks the transition from the age of traditional rights, preserved in the nation's memory and officially declared by the Primate, to the age of written legislation of parliaments and statutes, which was soon to come." It was felt in England in the thirteenth century that there was no security of life or liberty and no possibility of justice between man and man, without something positive and definite written down in black and white, to command submission from both the king and his subjects.

There was no question about the need for the Great Charter.

When Stephen Langton, the great Archbishop of Canterbury, whose name is for all time linked with the Great Charter, returned to England in 1214, he found the administration of justice utterly corrupt, and that, often enough, free men were arrested, evicted, exiled and outlawed without legal warrant or any pretence to a fair trial.

In a word, the entire system of government and administration set up under the Norman kings, and developed under Henry and Richard, had been converted by the ingenuity of John into a most subtle and effective engine of royal extortion, oppression and tyranny over all classes of the nation, from earl to villein.—Kate Norgate—"John Lackland."

The barons were discontented enough at all this misrule, but they had no notion of sticking together, or of uniting in a big national movement until Langton took the lead. And Langton saw that the barons must contend, not only for their own liberties, but for the liberties of all England, that a Charter must be won from King John which would promise some measure of justice for yeomen, peasants, and artizans—the hard-working people of the land, who in that 13th century were voiceless and powerless.

So, in August, 1214, Archbishop Langton called the barons together in St. Paul's Cathedral, and there reminded them of the old liberties promised by Henry I. at his coronation, and appealed for the recovery of these rights. "With very great joy the barons swore they would fight for these liberties, even unto death if it were needful, and the archbishop promised that he would help with all his might."

And now the movement was fairly started. Three months later the barons again assembled, this time in the abbey church at Edmundsbury, with a set purpose.

They swore on the high altar that if the king sought to evade their demand for the laws and liberties of the charter of King Henry I. they would make war upon him and withdraw from fealty to him till he should by a charter furnished with his seal confirm to them all they demanded. They also agreed that after Christmas they would go altogether to the king and ask him for a confirmation of these liberties, and that meanwhile they would so provide themselves with horses and arms that if the king should seek to break his oath they might, by seizing his castles, compel him to make satisfaction. And when these things were done every man returned to his own home.—ROGER OF WENDOVER.

In vain John tried, by evasion and by organising the support that yet remained to him, to break up the confederacy of barons and get rid of their demands. All his efforts were unsuccessful, and at Easter, in the following year, the king was compelled to listen to Langton while the Archbishop read out the demands of

the barons. "They might as well ask for my kingdom at once," was John's reply, when he heard the various items of the petition, and he swore he would never grant the liberties that were asked for. Thereupon, when the news came that the king had refused their petition the barons flew to arms, formally renounced their homage and fealty, and chose a military leader, Robert FitzWalter.

John would have withheld the barons if he could; but he had but a handful of mercenaries from Poitou, and London had welcomed the insurgents. There was nothing for it but surrender, and on June 15, 1215, John met the barons of England in the meadow of Runnymead, between Staines and Windsor, and there, in the presence of Archbishop Langton and "a multitude of most illustrious knights," the Great Charter was signed.

Henceforth it was decreed, with many another matter, that no free man was to be seized, imprisoned, ousted of his land, outlawed, banished, or in any way brought to ruin, save by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land, and that, to no man was justice to be sold, denied, or postponed by the king.

A week later the Great Charter was published throughout all England.

[Mr. Clayton's article next week will deal with Simon of Montfort and the beginning of Parliamentary representation.]

THE TREASURER'S NOTE.

Among the contributions this week is a very generous gift from M. Colby, one of the early pioneers of the Woman's Movement, a staunch and loyal champion of her sex throughout a lifetime and a warm supporter from the very first days of almost universal reprobation of the Militant Movement. To the generous veterans of the long battle for Women's Emancipation who held out the right hand of friendship, to the Militants, we owe deep veneration and gratitude. Their sympathy, their support, so all-essential at the time, will never be forgotten, though our appreciation cannot be adequately expressed. This special contribution of £20 is given to our Campaign Fund, "In memory of Harriet McIlquham, the first married Lady Guardian. For 25 years a never-falling friend to women as Poor Law Guardian and a lifelong helper to all in sorrow, sickness, and adversity."

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Poster Parade, Oxford							
Circus.....	0	1	0				
Do. to Victoria Pitch.....	0	12	1				
Miss Ethel B. Winters.....	10	0	0				
Miss Maria Low.....	0	5	0				
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Mrs. Farrington (profit				Per Miss Evans	1	8	4
on "V. I. W.").....	0	2	0	Per Mrs. Ayrton Gould	3	0	0
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ALBERT HALL MEETING.

Distinguished Visitor to Speak.

The Women's Social and Political Union are holding a meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, London, on Thursday evening, March 23, at 8 p.m. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Pankhurst, and the speakers will be Miss Vida Goldstein, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

A full set of the hall has been obtained, and it has been decided to issue at once reserved and numbered tickets for the whole of the seats at the following prices: Stalls, 2s.; arena and lower orchestra, 1s.; upper orchestra and balcony, 6d.; boxes, £1 10s., £1 1s., and 12s. 6d.

These tickets will be ready on Tuesday next, and can be obtained from Miss Florence Cooke, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn.

Owing to the regulations made by the Albert Hall, which apply in all cases where a full set has been obtained, we are prohibited from having any public sale of tickets. Only members of the National Women's Social and Political Union, therefore, can obtain tickets from Miss Cooke. It should be clearly understood, however, that strangers, both men and women, are very welcome at the meeting, and members of the N.W.S.P.U. can obtain tickets for them. It is very important that those who have not previously understood the women's movement should be brought into touch with it on such an occasion as this, and therefore members are requested to use every endeavour to bring as many of their acquaintances as possible.

Friends are asked to note that on this occasion the practice of setting aside the grand tier boxes for the local unions will not be followed, so that these boxes can be purchased by members in the ordinary way. The only part of the hall which is not being reserved is the gallery, which will be thrown open free to women on the night.

Miss Vida Goldstein's Career.

Miss Vida Goldstein, who is coming to England from Australia specially to address this meeting, is president of the Women's Political Association of Victoria. It was under her leadership that the women of Victoria finally won their vote in 1908, and it will be remembered that though Victoria was the last of the five States of Australia to obtain full woman suffrage, yet the women's victory in all the other States and even in New Zealand is generally attributed in no small measure to the splendid agitation which the women of Victoria have carried on for 20 years.

Miss Vida Goldstein is a speaker of great power, as well as an active and keen worker. She has twice been nominated by the Melbourne Women's Political Association for a seat in the Senate. On the first occasion in 1903 she polled 51,497 votes; on the second, in 1910, she polled 53,000. Her election address last year dealt with national questions, and with the importance of equalising many of the laws between men and women. It was printed nearly in full in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* for April 1, 1910. We are very grateful to Miss Goldstein for promising to come all this way to address us.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In the roll of honour of the W.S.P.U. the name of Lady Constance Lytton has a very honoured place as one of those who have given of their very best in the great cause of the freedom of women. The announcement, therefore, that Lady Constance Lytton will be one of the speakers next Monday afternoon in London is of special interest. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., will also speak. These meetings are open to the public; they are held every Monday afternoon, at 3 p.m., at Queen's Hall, Langham Place. There is no charge for admission, and all who wish to have a better understanding of the woman's question, and especially of the militant wing, are cordially invited to attend. A regular weekly meeting is held on Thursday evenings, at 8 p.m., at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, and to this also admission is free, and all are welcome. Similar meetings are held weekly in all the centres throughout the country where the Union is represented (see pp. 280-282).

Other Important Meetings.

Besides the meetings announced above and those on pp. 280-282 important meetings will be held during the next week or so as follows:—Mrs. Pankhurst will speak at the Atheneum, Liverpool, on Monday, January 30, at 8 p.m.; at the Palace Theatre, Southampton, on Saturday, February 4, at 3 p.m.; and at Cardiff, on Friday, February 10. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at Newport (Mon.), on Wednesday, February 8; and at Pontypool, on Thursday, February 9. Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., will speak at the Temperance Hall, Leicester, on Friday, February 10. Mr. Pethick Lawrence will speak in Ilkeston this afternoon (Friday), at 8 p.m.; and to-morrow (Saturday) at an afternoon at Home, at 3.30 p.m. and at the Old Town Hall, Scarborough, at 8 p.m.

Letter to the Home Secretary.

The letter from Mrs. Saul Solomon to Mr. Winston Churchill, telling him the truth about the treatment of the women in Parliament Square on "Black Friday," has been reprinted from *VOTES FOR WOMEN* and is ready as a leaflet, price 9d. per hundred, 6s. per thousand, post free. It can be obtained from the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

NEXT WEEK

we hope to publish an article by Miss L. Garrett Anderson, M.D., entitled "Medical Women and the Suffrage."

* For further information readers are referred to Matthew Paris, Roger of Wendover, and Ralph of Coggeshall—all in Hales' Series; also Stubbs' "Select Charters" and Kate Norgate's "John Lackland."

ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTES IN PARIS.

Not Militant Enough!

"Then you did not really attack Mr. Birrell?" Mrs. Pankhurst was asked in Paris last week. "But how disappointing!"

In Paris at any rate, the English Militants know now that they have staunch friends. During the flying visit paid by Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence the greatest sympathy in the movement on this side of the Channel was expressed. The story of the rise of the militant methods was listened to almost as if it were a fairy tale, and the news that the Press accounts of the deeds of the Suffragettes were grossly exaggerated only aroused disappointment.

One of the reasons for the visit was that Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence wished to meet some of the leaders of the feminist movement in France, women who are in touch with the social and political forces of Paris. And among the influential people whom they were able to meet during their visit were the Comtesse Anna de Noailles, whose message to the English Suffragettes was given in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* for December 30; and her sister la Princesse de Chinez, la Princesse Polignac, la Comtesse de Loi Baume, la Princesse Sturdza, Mme. Faure Goyot, Mlle. Morin, Mme. Schmahl, Mlle. Belle (Treasures of L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes); Mme. Bulteau, Mme. de Lano-Demachy, Editor of *Progrès*; Mme. Véroné, the famous woman barrister, an orator who is always sure of an enthusiastic audience at any public meeting; and Mme. Jane Misme, the editor of *La Française* (edited and staffed by women, with the novel development of a very interesting literary and social club for women). Among American women were Mrs. Frank Mason, wife of the American Consul; Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffen, Mrs. Huger Pratt, and Mrs. Francis Leggett. Among eminent men were M. P. C. Candary, Doctor of Sciences at Paris University; M. Paul Schneeburger; M. Henri Gallien, of *Le Matin*; M. René Puaux, of *Le Temps*; M. René Lara, of the *Figaro*; and M. André Jagerschmidt, of *Excelsior*.

During their entire visit the English Leaders everywhere met with the greatest sympathy and interest in the whole question, and they have come to the conclusion that the French movement, though not so fully organised as that in England, is animated by precisely the same feeling of passionate protest against the limitations imposed upon women under present conditions. They heard not a single criticism of the militant movement, only profound interest. Excellent reports of the visit have appeared in the Press.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence had no sooner arrived in Paris than they were met by three charming and enthusiastic young American women, who had watched every train at the arrival platform during the day. Two of them had heard Mrs. Pankhurst during her visit to America, and after entertaining the leaders at the American Art Students' Club, they declared that nothing would satisfy them but the promise of a meeting in Paris. Objections that the time was too short to make satisfactory arrangements they refused to consider. They were sure a successful meeting could be arranged, if only the promise was given; upon which there was nothing to do but agree; and these American girls went to work in the most businesslike and thorough manner to arrange a meeting and get their audience together. They called upon Mrs. Frank Mason, the wife of the American Consul, who not only met the English leaders at luncheon, but was most kind in putting her interest and sympathy among the American residents in Paris at their disposal. The three young Americans did not stop there: they called on the editors of all the principal newspapers, both French and English, with the result that excellent articles and interviews were published in the *Figaro*, the *Temps*, the *Matin* and *Excelsior*, and that notices of the forthcoming meeting were published in every French paper of importance.

The Meeting. M. Buisson Present.

Next, they took the Salle des Sociétés des Savants, in the Rue Danton. This hall holds about 800 people, and not only was it filled, but chairs had to be placed in the Committee Room at the back in order to accommodate those who could not obtain entrance to the hall. Every seat was paid for, reserved seats being charged at three francs and unreserved at half a franc.

The audience consisted very largely of Americans and English art students and resi-

dents, while there was also a sprinkling of French men and women. Among the latter was M. Buisson, the distinguished author of the Report to the French Parliamentary Commission, a digest of which we published in last week's *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. M. Buisson was introduced to the English leaders at the close of the meeting, and expressed his warmest good wishes for the success of the movement. He was delighted with the congratulations of Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence upon his Report, and especially upon the accuracy of that section of it which deals with the English movement.

The chair was taken by Mme. Schmahl, a well-known French Suffragist, who most cordially introduced the English speakers. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's speech dealt with the feminist movement generally, and especially with the organised movement in the United Kingdom, while Mrs. Pankhurst told the story of militancy. When the meeting was over the audience pressed round the speakers. Many of them said this was the first Suffragist meeting they had ever attended, and many others expressed themselves as delighted. Miss Wright, Miss Shepherd and Miss Edmonds, the three capable American girls to whose enterprise the meeting was due, thoroughly deserved the enthusiastic appreciation of all who were present, and congratulations on the success of the meeting were showered upon them. The entire supply of literature, including *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, was sold out, people paying double the price. Promise cards were taken and filled in. After all the expenses of the meeting had been paid, the sum of 200 francs was handed over to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, for the English campaign fund.

Le Matin speaks of the size of the meeting (très nombreux), and remarks, about Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, that she has nothing of the virago of the caricaturists about her (!). It speaks of the moving accents of both the speakers, and says of Mrs. Pankhurst: "She told the reasons which decided her to carry into the street an agitation which she would have wished to keep in the region of ideas; of the evasions, of the wounding refusals, the sarcasms, to which the first advances were subjected in the political world, and how it was not until rebuff after rebuff showed that the politicians would not listen, that the women made up their minds to make themselves heard. *Le Matin* also published a portrait of Mrs. Pankhurst and a signed article by her, in which she dealt with the objections to woman Suffrage, and pointed out the need from the woman's point of view. In an introduction to the article the Editor referred to the importance of the English group of women, drawn from all grades of society, led by Mrs. Pankhurst, who defends the cause 'avec un grand courage.' *Le Journal* published a photograph, and in an article spoke of the energy of the "English Suffragists and their intrepid leader, Mistress Pankhurst, qui est une fapon d'heroin . . . eloquante, pathétique et péremptoire." At the meeting, says the *Journal*, Mrs. Pankhurst preached the holy war, "avec des gestes lyriques et un visage cornélien . . . Mistress Lawrence sweetly defended the feminism which has been accused of lacking grace. The audience was "pressé, vibrant," and "on ne les aurait jamais prises pour des féministes tant leur visage était radieux." *Excelsior* concludes its report by saying: "The smartest English and American students of the Sorbonne were present, and the gathering was more like a fashionable tea than a meeting of protest." The *Nouvelles* says, "A variable ovation was received by the speakers," while *Le Temps* speaks of "the powerful league that has given and gives Asquith's Cabinet such a tangled skein to unravel," and "the French Suffragists' envy of the results obtained on the other side of the Channel." *L'Aurore* suggests that if ever women get the vote the two Suffragist leaders will cut a better figure in the House of Commons than many of their masculine colleagues. In contrast to the understanding of the French Press, it is arruing to read the *Paris Daily Mail*'s short report of the meeting headed "Angry Suffragettes," and its reference to what it calls an "ominous threat that if Parliament did not find time for the Woman's Suffrage Bill in the early part of the coming session, the Suffragettes would be reluctantly compelled to make themselves unpleasant during the Coronation ceremonies by reiterating their demand for equal rights."

Although short (the visit lasted only a week), it was crowded with incidents, and there is no doubt that the English movement is now far better understood across the Channel than it was a fortnight or so ago. A letter from M. Princesse Sturdza, received by Mrs.

Pethick Lawrence on her return to England, says that with the best of fortune the French Suffragists would not have been able to obtain the immense propaganda "which you have obtained in the Press by your simple presence in Paris," and the writer expresses the warm and sincere thanks of all French feminists, whose good wishes follow the English leaders back to their own country. The excellent reports and interviews in the papers have very much impressed the Paris public, the press in Paris, as in England, being anti-Suffragist.

Since returning to England Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has been asked by Mme. Adeline De Lano-Demachy, Editor of the illustrated French review, *Progrès*, to contribute an article to the review for March. She says: "I wish to tell you how sorry I was not to have had the pleasure of speaking to you last night after your delightful conference. It is, I think, unnecessary for me to say the great pleasure it gave us all to listen to you and Mrs. Pankhurst. Your eloquent discourse opened new horizons, and many thoughtful women left that hall last night better and stronger in their determination to be of use in one way or another. We shall never, perhaps, be grateful enough to you both for your kindness in speaking before us." Miss Alice Morgan Wright, who, with her two friends, was responsible for getting up the meeting, writes: "No one is talking about anything but the meeting in these parts, it made a great stir."

And, best of all from the editorial point of view, Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence each redeemed her promise to enlist six new subscribers to *VOTES FOR WOMEN*!

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

In the leading article this week, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence emphasises the world-wide character of the women's movement, and in another column we give the story of the visit of Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence to Paris. Not only in France and other European countries, but in America and elsewhere, the movement has taken deep root. In the United States and Canada this was evident on the occasion of Mrs. Pankhurst's visit some months ago, and now the reception of her daughter, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, is further proof of the eagerness of the women there to join hands with their sisters in the Old Country. A considerable part of the Press has been won over, and Carnegie Hall, where Miss Sylvia Pankhurst gave her first lecture, was crowded, and many were turned away from the doors. Mrs. Stanton Blatch writes: "Miss Pankhurst's opening night in New York was a complete triumph. Everyone spoke of her sincerity, simplicity, youth, and charm. I am sure it will be the same everywhere. New requests pour in every time she speaks from Baltimore, Washington, the Southern States, Tennessee, Louisiana, &c., with more engagements in Illinois and Michigan."

On arrival, Miss Pankhurst was welcomed at the dock by the leaders of the movement in New York, and was immediately surrounded by Pressmen. The colours of the W.S.P.U. seem to have made a great impression on the newspapers, who also noted that the same colours were worn by the American Suffragists. The *New York Tribune* says:—

She didn't look like a militant Suffragette. She didn't look like a Suffragette at all. She flew into the headquarters of the Women's Political Union like a schoolgirl back from her holidays—a round-faced, fresh-faced schoolgirl, with loose wisps of hair coming down under her cap. But when she sat down and began to talk Suffrage, then it was easy to believe that she was Sylvia Pankhurst, that she had helped to "raid" the English Parliament, had been in jail for the cause, had painted pictures and written books for the cause, and in all respects had worked shoulder to shoulder with that valiant Englishwoman her mother.

The *Evening Mail* said:—
The cause of woman Suffrage in America received a new impetus by the arrival to-day of one of the most famous British sisters. . . . In addition to being the daughter of Mrs. Pankhurst, one of the most militant of English Suffragists, Miss Sylvia has record of her own as a martyr for the cause, for she has been in jail twice.

The *Globe* (New York) said:—
That something important to local Suffragettes was about to happen was foreshadowed by the presence on the dock of Mrs. John W. Brannan, Miss Dock, and Miss Beatrice Brown, prominent officials of the Women's Political Union of this city. Each wore across her coat a broad sash emblazoned with the familiar motto "Votes for Women."

The first meeting was in the Carnegie Lyceum on Friday, January 6, when one of the resolutions passed was the following:—

That this meeting declares its warmest admiration and sympathy for the militant Suffragettes in their struggle with the English Government to obtain their just demands, the Parliamentary vote, and its gratitude for the new dignity given the whole women's movement by the cause of labour, health and liberty, and the rise of life itself to these brave women in their struggle for political liberty.

The resolution, proposed by Miss Mary Ward Dunnott, secretary of the National American

Woman Suffrage Association, and seconded by Miss Unice Dana Brannan, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Women's Political Union, was passed unanimously. Another resolution, thanking Governor Brady of Idaho and the women voters of the West, who are holding a convention through which they will extend their assistance to the disfranchised women of the East, was also passed. In the report of the meeting the *New York Times* says:—

She told her story as a girl might tell it, with absolute simplicity and freedom from self-consciousness. The audience was interested in the story and in the girl. . . . There were cries of "Shame! Shame! Horrid!" and at different intervals applause, which became enthusiastic at the end, and was repeated again and again.

It was an enthusiastic meeting and entirely a Suffrage meeting. There was great applause when Mrs. Blatch said, referring to the English Suffragettes:—

"They have wakened us to know ourselves, and I do not think there is a woman's heart here that will not rejoice when we say that we in America will not be meek and quiet and patient any longer."

Miss Pankhurst told the story that has been told before of the first Suffragette political action in Oberlabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney demanding of Sir Edward Grey, at a meeting, whether he would grant votes for women. There was warm applause at the mention of the names, and she went on to tell of the way the girls were put out. . . . There was sympathetic applause at intervals when she told of what the women had suffered. "We don't regret the scars—we expect more, for we believe we are going to be enfranchised this very year." (Great applause.)

The *Daily Tribune* says that all the leading Suffragettes were present, and that Mr. Asquith's name was hissed.

The *Evening Star*, in a leading article, says: "Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who attracted a large audience to the Carnegie Lyceum last night, is an excellent Suffrage exhibit. At the age of 20 she has been through more active political experiences than fall to most politicians in a long life. She has fought with beasts at Ephesus in the shape of London policemen. She has been in jail. And, unlike most ordinary Members of Parliament, she is well known to all the Cabinet officers."

The meeting had been well advertised by "Poster Bees," and the papers published many pictures of Mrs. Stanton Blatch, Miss Martha Kalischken, Mrs. Sophie Kremer, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, Miss Beatrice Brown, and Mrs. Frances M. Bjorkman putting up the bills. That excellent friend of the cause Miss Agnes G. Murphy writes from New York: "Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has made an excellent impression on the Press, and has been very widely interviewed." In a leading article, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* refers to the readiness of Englishwomen to sacrifice themselves for the cause. "Women of the Pankhurst type," it says, "are too good to lose, in fact they are too good to be wasted in a Woman Suffrage crusade, but as they are determined to waste themselves in that way the British Government will finally have to do something about it." Among Miss Pankhurst's future engagements are:—

January 27.....	St. Paul, Minn.
28.....	Chicago, Ill.
29.....	Evanston, Ill.
30.....	Kansas City, Kansas (places between Chicago and Detroit, Mich.)
February 9.....	Ottawa, Canada.
11.....	Toronto, Canada.
12.....	Syracuse, N.Y.
14.....	Geneva, N.Y.
15.....	Rochester, N.Y.
21.....	Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir.—We have started our new year well. I am on the Executive Committee of the Toronto Suffrage Association, and I am glad to tell you we are working hard for a mass meeting to be held in the Massey Hall on Saturday, February 11. Such a reception we are going to give Miss Sylvia Pankhurst! I and another W.S.P.U. member gathered all the English Suffragettes in Toronto together (W.S.P.U. members), and we are doing our best to wake up the shop assistants and stenographers. I feel grateful—aye, more grateful than I can say—when I look back on my short period of work in the W.S.P.U. The training I received is such a help to me in this country. We are rehearsing "How the Vote was Won," and hope to pull it off in February after Miss Pankhurst's visit. I do not think Suffragettes have ever been so active as they are at present. Everyone is looking to England to see what the next step will be. We English Suffragettes long to be with you to do our share. We were very grieved to hear of the death of Mrs. Clarke. Truly hers was a noble death. And so the suffering must go on, because of the greatness of the "cause." Englishwomen have much to be proud of in such noble leaders. The women will be more determined than ever, but the battle is worth winning. I send my love and good wishes to my leaders and fellow colleagues.—Yours, etc.,

ELIAS V. MCKENZIE,
537, Jarvis Street, Toronto,
Ontario, Canada.

WHY WOMEN WANT THE VOTE.

Mrs. Meta Stern, speaking at the Cooper Union, New York, recently, said Woman Suffrage was becoming a burning question in every country of the world. "Give women the vote," she said, "and you will see how quickly child labour will be stopped. You will see how quickly the large numbers of underfed boys and girls will disappear. The working women, above the society woman, above the college woman, above the women of the leisure classes, must have the ballot as a means of protection against exploitation."

OUR POST BOX.

FROM OUR PRISONERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Sir,—I received so many books, parcels, and fruit from members and friends, while I was in prison, but without the senders' names, so find it impossible to write to them. I would be so much obliged if you would allow me to thank them through VOTES FOR WOMEN.—Yours, etc.,

EVELYN WURRIE.

Thornton Heath.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—I should be very grateful if you would allow me, through the medium of your columns, to thank all those members who so kindly sent me presents of food, etc., during the last two months in Holloway. With work already in hand, I am afraid that I shall find it impossible to write personally to every kind donor, and I shall be so glad if those who have not been already thanked will accept now my most grateful thanks and appreciation.—Yours, etc.,

IRENE TILLARD.

[These are two typical letters; all the released prisoners wish to express their thanks to the many kind friends who helped to make imprisonment more tolerable.—Ed. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

MISS HENRIA WILLIAMS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—On November 18, 1910 (Black Friday), I was in the crowd that was attracted to Westminster by the knowledge that a deputation of Suffragettes was going to try and see the Prime Minister. I saw, as everyone must have done, how brutally cruel was the treatment of these brave ladies by the police on "duty" outside the Houses of Parliament. I saw Nurse Hodgkinson, time after time, thrown by the police against the crowd, and by the crowd, or at least that part of it under the control of the plain clothes officers, thrown back against the police—or kept in the crowd to be kicked and punched by the same sportive gentry. I saw one lady, whose name I do not know, receive a brutal blow from the closed fist of a policeman, and fall to the ground. This lady, if I remember rightly, was dressed in a grey tweed dress; and the incident took place at the junction of Bridge Street and Parliament Street.

I saw, as everyone must have done, many other sights that made me feel ashamed of my country; one of the cruellest cases was that of a brave lady, whose name I did not know at the time. I noticed that she was in a semi-fainting condition, so much so that she could hardly stand. Time after time, with a courage that should have shamed the police into doing their obvious duty and arresting her, she attempted to get through the cordon. I went to her side to do what I could to help and uphold her in her brave but hopeless struggle. At first I tried to persuade her to leave the crowd, at any rate, for a little while, and rest; but when I realised her determination to "do or die" I said no more. All I could do was to try and help her to the best of my power and to ward off the blows, kicks and insults, as well as I could from her fainting body.

Time after time we were forced back into the crowd by the police with an amount of violence and brutality entirely unnecessary. On these occasions I had to put my arm round her to keep her from falling under the feet of the horses, or, worse still, under the crowd. I was with her for about three hours. During that time, in spite of the agony she was so bravely enduring, her determination never once faltered. Determination such as hers was not to be turned by advice or pity; there was nothing for me to do but to help her in her purpose, and to shield her as far as was possible. She would have been saved unspeakable agony had the police done their duty. To do that they should have disobeyed their orders. They should have arrested her and taken her to the quiet of Cannon Row, and have seen to it that she received the medical treatment she was so desperately in need of.

On looking through this week's VOTES FOR WOMEN (January 20) I saw my brave lady's photograph, and for the first time learnt her name, a name that will ever be remembered by me as that of a brave and gentle soul, whose loyalty to her ideals was not to be turned aside by bodily pain or insult—nor yet by death itself. May I be allowed to pay this small tribute to the living memory and dead body of Henria Williams?—Yours, etc.,

F. W.

FROM A CONVERT.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—It is forty years since I first signed a Suffrage petition. I am ashamed to say that, when the militant women began their work, I looked on with horror and amazement; now I watch with wonder and admiration. A son of mine is a member of the Men's Union, and his wife was one of the brave women who were arrested last November. I take in VOTES FOR WOMEN regularly.—Yours etc.,

G. I.

AN INJUSTICE TO WOMEN TEACHERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—May I remind all Suffragist members of the N.U.T. of the new decision of the executive to supply copies of the Annual Report to those members only who make definite application for the same through their local

secretary. This report will contain reports of expenditure by the various Committees of the N.U.T., including the Parliamentary Committee. We know already that against our wish this Committee has recently paid the election expenses of five candidates. We are told that upwards of £6,000 is spent annually by this Committee. Should not those who supply funds enquire their disposition?—Yours etc.,

F. M. R.

A GOOD IDEA.

Miss Edith Somerville, of Cork, suggests that, with a view to "spreading the light," a slip with the words, "Please send on to a friend," might be attached to each copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN given away. "I think," she says, "a person who received the paper as a present would be likely to recognise the obligation of complying with the request."

IN DOWNING STREET.

From the very beginning of political activity in connection with the new session the question of Votes for Women has to be kept before the Cabinet, and when the first Council was held at Downing Street last Friday, the Suffragettes were there, too, with silent but significant reminders. A number of women carried placards on poles, surmounted by broad arrows, with messages such as "Women Demand the Vote this Session," while others held the contents bill of this paper, "Should Winston Churchill go to Prison?" The police moved the women back to Whitehall, where they met half a dozen Cabinet Ministers, and one banner-bearer was able to hold up her message right in front of Mr. Churchill as he sat in a motor-car, closely followed, we are told, by a second car containing detectives.

SOME PRESS COMMENTS.

There was another attraction for spectators. Numbers of lady Suffragists were out for the occasion, and, although they frankly said they had no intention of resorting to militant tactics, their mere presence served to cause an attendance larger than would ordinarily be the case. The ladies are always striking out a new line.

—The Scotsman.
No well-informed member of the W.S.P.U. would deny that the movement has become fashionable...

Once the leaders found it was difficult even to hire a hall for a militant Suffragist meeting. Now the drawing-rooms of Belgravia and Mayfair are at their disposal...

To-day, a little more than four years later, that handful of women has grown into a powerful and wealthy association, numbering among its adherents numbers of women of rank and social influence...

One of the most significant signs of the capture of the society woman by the militants is the fact that the great West End shops, the Court dressmakers and florists, and the jewelers have regular recourse to the advertising columns of the official organ of the W.S.P.U.

Its weekly accounts are greater than those of other women's societies for a year...

While it is no longer necessary to march up mill girls from Lancashire and Yorkshire to St. Stephen's for danger duty which leisure women and girls are ready to undertake, no deference is paid to the titled recruits on the ground of social position. Such is the perfect discipline enforced by the organisation of Clement's Inn that the woman of title must render unquestioning obedience to the ex-factory girl who may be in command.

—A Woman Suffragist in the Daily Express.
Then women must have their rights. We tax them in every respect just as men are taxed. That they should continue to be classed with vagabonds, lunatics, and paupers is discreditable to our manhood. They must be given the vote on the same democratic basis as men, and we believe this House of Commons will concede this simple measure of justice now long overdue.

—Paisley Daily Express.

DEPUTATION TO MR. FLETCHER, M.P.

A representative deputation of Hampstead ladies (members of the local W.S.P.U.) waited on Mr. J. S. Fletcher, the local member, last week to submit reasons why Woman Suffrage should be dealt with at an early stage in the new Parliament. The following were present:—Mrs. Brailsford, Mrs. Bull, Miss Collier, Mrs. Gulich, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Dr. Mabel Hardie, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Winifred Holiday, Miss Pearce. Mr. Fletcher stated that he could give no promise to ballot for a place for a Bill, but that he would support in the future, as he had supported in the past, any moderate measure for the enfranchisement of women. He had always believed in the justice of the women's claim.

A CORRECTION.

In the article by Miss Christabel Pankhurst in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, owing to a printer's error, the number of anti-Suffragists in the new House of Commons was stated to be 75. This should have been 176, while the number of supporters of Woman Suffrage is at least 307.

DR. SMYTH'S CONCERT.

Our readers will be interested to know that a special concert of Dr. Ethel Smyth's music is to be given on Saturday, April 1, at the Queen's Hall, and that several pieces of special interest to women will be performed, including the W.S.P.U. March, and the beautiful songs sung at the Little Theatre last Tuesday.

A CRYING INJUSTICE.

In VOTES FOR WOMEN for December 30 we drew attention to the case of a Protestant woman in Ireland, deprived of her children on the plea that her marriage with a Roman Catholic man was not valid. Intense local feeling has been aroused by the story, and on January 5 two of the great halls in Belfast were filled with audiences who met to demonstrate against what is held in Protestant circles to be unwarrantable interference by the Church of Rome. With the religious aspect of the case we have nothing whatever to do; each Church naturally struggles for its own flock. But VOTES FOR WOMEN has always protested, and will continue to protest, against the intolerable iniquity of the state of the law which allows a woman to be robbed of her property and her children without being able to claim any legal redress whatever, simply and solely because, as a mother, she is not the legal parent of the children, and has no legal rights to her own child.

The story, as told again at these meetings, is that the woman had a happy home after her marriage until her husband was informed by the priest that they must be remarried, and this she absolutely refused to agree to. One Monday evening, the story goes, she returned home to find that her two children, one four weeks and the other twelve months, had been taken away. Until Thursday she stayed in the lonely house pleading with her husband to restore the children, and on that day he took her out to bring her to them. After walking her through a number of streets, he took her to Castle Junction, and, leaping upon a moving cart, left her alone in the street. Returning to her home, she found that all the furniture, all her clothing and little things that she valued, had been removed, and that she was left without a penny. Her husband had changed his situation, but with great difficulty she searched him out, and pleaded with him to get the children back, or even to take her to see them. He replied that she must see the priest; this she did, but help was refused. Since then she had searched the streets of Belfast, stopping mothers with infants in their arms to see if the baby they carried was like hers, and as a last resort she had had a summons issued. But the husband could not be found. Her minister prepared a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, in the hope that he would give the police authorities permission to find out the whereabouts of the father and children. The reply, however, was that his Excellency had been advised that the matter was not one he should interfere in. One speaker said it was not orthodoxy but humanity that rose in indignation against this injustice, and in a resolution the meeting called upon the Government "to promote such legislation as will give the wife in such cases a summary remedy without going to the workhouse, which will enable her to obtain sustenance from her husband and access to her children. The Rev. Mr. Gilmore testified, in a letter read at the meeting, to the good character of the woman.

A Belfast correspondent who sends us the reports of the meeting (in the Belfast News Letter) says:—"The case has created very strong feeling here, and been much discussed by all classes and creeds, but no one has ever questioned the truth of the statements as reported at the meeting."

OPEN LETTER TO MISS CLEGHORN.

Women teachers are getting impatient about the granting of the vote, and Miss Cutten has addressed the following open letter to the President of the National Union of Women Teachers.

Dear Miss Cleghorn,—Together with many other London teachers, I am awaiting with keen expectation your presidential address at the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers next Easter. We are hoping that, as the first woman president, you will take as your subject the political disabilities of all Englishwomen, and women-teachers in particular. In this connection, will you allow me to point out that at the present time the elementary school women-teachers are the only large body of professional women who have made no pronouncement on this most important subject. The women-doctors with practically no exception, the graduates, the Head Mistresses' Association, the Assistant Mistresses' Association of Public Secondary Schools, and the University women-teachers (see last Friday's Standard) have all passed resolutions in favour of the Conciliation Bill. The 35,000 women members of the National Union of Teachers, whom you will more especially represent (forming as they do three-fifths of the whole Union), surely contain at least a majority of women who consider themselves not only fit to teach, but to exercise the duties of citizenship.

With every hope for a "lead" from you in this matter,—Yours faithfully,

L. CUTTEN, L.L.A.

ACTIVITY IN IRELAND.

The Irish Suffragists have lost no time in starting active Parliamentary work. At the annual meeting of the Irish Nationalist Party in Dublin last week Mrs. Sheehy Skewington, Mrs. Cousins, and other members of the Irish Women's Franchise League, waited upon Mr. John Redmond at the Graham Hotel, and presented to him an excellent and moderately-worded statement asking the Irish party's help in securing facilities for the Conciliation Bill, and pointing out that if these were refused the Irish Party would be jointly responsible with the English members for any adoption of militancy. Mr. Redmond promised to put the matter before the Party. Afterwards the Suffragists and some other members of their party attended at the Mansion House, where a meeting was held, in order to interview individual members on the question. They spoke to Mr. William Redmond, and several other Nationalist members, but were not admitted to the hall.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

MENT.

Offices: 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone: City 3104.
Founder and Hon. Organising Sec.—Victor D. Duval.
Hon. Treasurer—Frank Rutier, B.A.
Hon. Parliamentary Sec.—D. Cameron-Swan.
Acting Sec.—James Henderson.

At a committee meeting held on January 19 Mr. Hugh A. Franklin was unanimously co-opted a member of the National Committee of this Union and will act as hon. assistant organiser. The next public meeting to be held by this Union will be at the Caxton Hall on Tuesday, February 14, at 8 p.m., when one of our Australian members, Mr. J. O'Brien, will read a paper on "The Effect of Woman Suffrage in Australia." Mr. Victor D. Duval will take the chair, and Mr. D. Cameron Swan will also speak. Admission free. A limited number of tickets for seats numbered and reserved (1s. each) may be obtained from the Acting Secretary.

Mr. Hugh A. Franklin will speak on February 2 at Sheffield; on February 4 at Brighton; on February 6 at Southport; and on February 9 at Canterbury.

Victor D. Duval.

Treasurer's Note.—Five pounds is offered this union conditional on nine other donations of this amount being given before March. Two amounts of £5 have already been given. Will any member or friend promise one of the seven still needed? The following donations are gratefully acknowledged:

Amount already acknowledged ...	£244 6 3
B. G. Whitehead, Esq.	0 2 6
H. W. Northcott, Esq.	0 1 0
H. Will, Esq.	0 10 0
Mr. Edith Kerwood (with many thanks and sincere appreciation of Franklin's service to our cause)	0 10 0
R. Bowden Smith, Esq.	0 2 0
Anon.	0 1 0
Miss S. Turle (Contribution to New Year fund)	0 10 0
Mr. Morris	10 0 0
Miss H. S. Birnstingl	1 0 0
W. A. Streetfield, Esq.	0 10 0
G. Y. M.	0 10 0
Miss B. M. Rendle	0 5 0
Miss Troy	0 5 0
An Australian Sympathiser	1 1 0
An Australian	0 6 0
Miss W. Mayo	0 10 0
Mr. K. E. Broadhurst	1 0 0
W. D. Crook, Esq.	0 2 5
Mr. Piddian	0 10 0
Miss A. Darley	0 5 0
Miss Haslegrave	0 5 0
Mr. H. Ayrton	20 0 0
Mrs. Cobden Sanderson (Hawkin's Fund)	2 0 0
Miss G. L. Cobb (Hawkin's Defence Fund)	3 0 0
Mrs. Penn Gaskell	2 2 0
B. D. Lowy, Esq.	5 0 0
Mr. L. A. Casey	1 0 0
Miss A. Potter	0 5 0
Miss Elizabeth Weir	0 1 0
A. O. Watts, Esq.	0 8 0
Membership fees	12 3 0
Collection taken at Caxton Hall	8 4 6
Sale of Cigarettes (Caxton Hall)	1 10 0
Collection taken at Suffrage Fair	721 11 9

Scotland—Campaign Sec.: A. S. Balantine, Esq., 48, India Street, Edinburgh. As Messrs. Duval and Franklin will be addressing several meetings in Scotland—Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, all friends and sympathisers are invited to assist in defraying expenses. All communications concerning the Scottish Campaign should be addressed to the Campaign Secretary. If there are any other centres in Scotland where there is a possibility of opening up branches, the Secretary will be glad to hear from anyone interested, and arrangements might be made for the speakers to visit. They will speak in the Society of Arts Hall, 117, George Street, Edinburgh on Wednesday, February 15, at 8 p.m.

Scarborough—Hon. Sec.: Mr. Wardle, 15, Candler Street. A branch is being opened here. Friends and sympathisers wishing to join are asked to write to the Secretary.

Walthamstow—A very successful open-air meeting was held last Saturday at Hoe Street Station, the speaker being Miss Nancy Lightman. A crowd of several hundreds listened attentively to the speech, showing little opposition; and the questions that followed indicated a sympathetic attitude in many of the questions. This is the first of a series of open-air meetings which will be held (weather permitting) at the same place on Saturdays, commencing to-morrow, January 28, at 7.30. The speaker will be Mr. Robert E. Ryall.

Resolutions of sympathy on the sad death of Mrs. Clarke and Miss Henri Williams have been passed by the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement and the Men's League for Women's Suffrage.

ANOTHER INJUSTICE TO WOMEN.

The rumoured intention of the Government to give payment of members and election expenses has excited interest in women-suffrage circles. . . . The cost of paying members will come from national taxation, and as women have to contribute taxes they will be compelled to pay for members of Parliament they are not permitted to select. This is a real grievance, and when payment of members and election expenses are made national charges there will be one more added to the formidable array of strong arguments in favour of the political enfranchisement of women. We understand that the Conciliation Committee will meet immediately the new session opens to consider what steps should be taken to advance

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

"Fight on! the triumph shall be won
Of common rights and equal laws."
—Whittier.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements
Inn, Strand, W.C.

The immediate duty of members and friends is the increased circulation of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. There are several ways in which this may be done; here are three:—1. Gaining new subscribers (see page 270). 2. Paper-selling. Arrangements are being made for extending the pitches, and many new places have been suggested, but nothing can be done unless members co-operate. Numbers of volunteers are especially wanted for February 1, when the Dreadnought "Thunderer" is to be launched at the Tidal Basin, Canning Town. There ought to be a brisk sale of the paper amongst the waiting crowds. Those members who can only give time in the evenings will be welcomed for selling along the theatre queues. If half-a-dozen women would come forward and undertake to organise this evening work, it would be a great help, as it is a glorious opportunity for reaching strangers. Names should be sent in to Miss Ainsworth, the Woman's Press shop, 155, Charing Cross Rd., W.C. 3. Those members who cannot get new subscribers, or sell the paper in the streets, can do one thing: they can buy a couple of extra copies weekly and send them to anti-friends. Volunteers are also wanted for advertising the paper. Do not forget the weekly poster parades which leave 155, Charing Cross Road this and every Friday, at 11 a.m. punctually.

Suffragettes should always be well up in the history of the Woman's Movement, and the Speakers' Class is a splendid means of education, not alone as a help for effective public speaking, but as a means of gaining a good, fundamental knowledge of all questions of interest to women. For particulars see page 222.

Mrs. Drummond wishes to meet all local union secretaries at the office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 6 p.m. It is important that every union should be represented, as there are important matters in relation to the systematic canvass of all districts to be discussed. She also desires to point out that each union should be represented at the Queen's Hall meetings on Monday afternoon, now that those meetings have recommenced.

CHELSEA, KENSAL TOWN, AND BATTERSEA.

Shop and Office—306, King's Road.
Hon. Secs.—Miss Haig and Miss Barry.

After the annual meeting on Friday last, Mrs. Drummond complimented the Union on the work it had done, and urged the members to keep pressing forward in the fight. Some Battersea members were determined to clear off a small debt which had been incurred before joining Chelsea, and thanks to the liberality and energy of Miss E. Bushell, Miss Mills, Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Bartlett, this has been practically done. The jumble sale was a great success. This opportunity is taken to thank those who kindly sent parcels. At next Wednesday's lecture, Miss Naylor will speak on "How Sir Edward Coke Helped to Disfranchise the English Women" (see programme). On Wednesday, February 8, Miss M. Sheppard lectures on "Prisons and Mrs. Fry."

CHISWICK.

Office—40, High Road.
Hon. Sec.—Miss C. M. A. Coombs.

Will members please note the reopening of the Friday meetings to-day, when it is hoped Mrs. Gordon will give an address on "Foreign Women." An afternoon meeting has been arranged in the Town Hall for February 28. Speakers will be announced later. Please collect things in readiness for jumble sale in May. On Thursday, January 19, at the Congregational schoolroom, a debate was held, the subject being, "Are the Militant Tactics of the W.S.P.U. Justifiable?" Mr. Henry East took the affirmative. The debate was sustained with vigour, but good feeling, on both sides, and on a show of hands the affirmative won by 22 to 18. Several people did not vote. Two years ago, in the same place, Mr. Henry East took the affirmative in a debate, "Should the Parliamentary Franchise be Extended to Women?" and lost, thus showing how the cause has advanced in a comparatively short time.

CROYDON.

Office—2, Station Buildings, West Croydon. Tel. 965 Croydon (Nat.). Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan and Miss Leslie Hall.

The social held on Monday, January 16, was very successful; there was a good attendance and everyone enjoyed the delightful recitations of Miss Walter and Miss Moore. Will members please read the local notice and programme of events very carefully the next few weeks, so as to get full details of forthcoming events. Tickets, price 1s., for the whilst drive on February 4, can be obtained at the shop. On February 6, a competition evening will be held. Entrance fee for competitions, 3d. At Lady Stouts' reception in the Art Gallery there will be a Cake and Candy Stall, to which members are asked to send contributions, which will be sold during the evening. Will members who have not time to make anything offer to finance a cake or sweet-maker who will give her time and work? Anyone wishing to do this should communicate with the Shop Secretary. Miss Edsall has promised 2s. 6d. to Miss J. Withall for this purpose, and Miss J. Smith kindly presented the same sweet-maker with 2 lbs. of icing sugar. Will others please follow?

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Shop—905, Fulham Road.
Hon. Secs.—Miss Cutten and Mrs. E. Roberts.

A little group of members welcomed Mrs. Nina Dear outside Holloway Prison last Saturday, and escorted husband and wife to the Eustace Miles Restaurant for breakfast. To-day (Friday) a "Social" will be held at the office. Refreshments will be served at 7 p.m., and after an informal welcome and chat with Mrs. Dear, an address will be given by Mrs. Bates. Next Friday Miss Naylor will give an address on "How the Vote was Lost." Will members please make these Friday evening meetings as widely known as possible? Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Blythe, 4s., towards shop fund.

GREENWICH AND Deptford.

Office—7, Gakriff Road, Blackheath, E.B.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Billinghurst.

Members are reminded that Mrs. Massy will lecture on "The White Slave Traffic and the Need for the Vote," on Thursday, Feb. 2, at the Ethical Hall, 157 Greenwich Road, at 8 p.m. They are asked to make this widely known. Handbills can be obtained from above address. The new marching song will be sung at the meeting. A practice will therefore be held to-morrow (Saturday) at above address at 8 p.m. All friends of the Union will be welcome to join the choir.

HAMMERSMITH.

Shop and Office—100, Hammersmith Road.
Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler.

Members are all very glad to welcome their brave fellow-members, Miss E. O. Pitfield, again. At 8.30 on Saturday morning she came out of Holloway after two months imprisonment, a reception in her honour and in that of other newly released prisoners (who are cordially invited if they have not yet received a card), is being arranged for to-morrow (Saturday). The following have kindly promised to contribute to the programme—Miss Eva Moore, Miss Rose Lee, Miss Wolf van Sanden, Madame Mukerjee, Miss Gathor, Miss Audrey Wyatt, Miss Canning, F. Witby, Esq., and W. Spender Derby, Esq. Will members send for their cards of admission at once, as only a limited number can be issued?

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop and Office—90, North Street.
Organising Sec.—Miss E. Bryant.

Members living in South and West Hampstead will be glad to hear that, during the weeks of the special cam-

paign, 315, Finchley Road has been rented as headquarters. The West Hampstead Town Hall meeting must be well worked up. Mrs. Alfred Weaver has generously offered £5. a week for two months towards the Committee Room rent, and Mrs. Pleister £5. a week for six weeks. Helpers are badly needed for paper-selling, canvassing, &c. Will members call at 315, Finchley Road, or write to Miss Rowlett, 88, Heath Street, and state what help they can give? The Committee Room will be open daily from 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Peartree, 21 1s.; Mrs. Gray, 5s.; Mrs. Williams, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Holiday, 2s.; also weekly subscriptions from Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. J. Gulich, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Blantie, Miss Thompson, Miss Griffiths, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Adair, Roberts, Miss Buxton, Miss C. Smith, Miss G. Batson, Miss Dowler, Miss Whitby, Miss Grey, Mrs. Pearson, Dr. Mabel Hardie, Mrs. Hassel, Mrs. Child, and Miss Bencall. Miss Beatrice Harnaden and Miss Vibert have kindly given rugs for the shop and Miss Harriet Weaver has added the "Emancipation of Englishwomen," by W. Lyon Blease, to the library.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Haslam, 61, Cranbrook Road.
Miss Harvey addressed a most successful meeting on Saturday last; there was a large crowd. Chadwell Heath was visited on Wednesday with satisfactory results. Members have undertaken a house-to-house canvass with *VOTES FOR WOMEN* in their work for a large number. Volunteers should send in their names at once. The first monthly "At Home" will be held on Saturday, February 4th, at above address at 7 p.m. Will members make a point of attending, as there is much to discuss?

ISLINGTON.

Office—557, Goswell Road, E.C.
Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Gassier.

The Members' Rally on Friday was a great success. The 2d. competition, besides being interesting, brought in many useful things for the new office. Members are heartily thanked for their contributions towards expenses. Volunteers are needed for a special canvass during *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Week. Miss Gassier will be at the office every Wednesday from 6 to 8 p.m.

KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—122, Church Street, Kensington, W.
Tel. 2116 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Bates, and Miss Evelyn Sharp.

Mrs. Hart kindly lent her drawing-room for the annual general meeting on January 18, when the report was read and adopted and future work discussed. Miss Morrison, to whom thanks are due for the way she has filled the post of joint hon. secretary, retired owing to pressure of other work, and Miss Evelyn Sharp was elected in her stead. Miss B. Wylie retired from the committee; Dr. L. Garrett Anderson and Miss S. Wylie were elected as new members, and the rest of the committee were re-elected. The members were much interested in the decision of the committee to cease running the Shop on commercial lines, and to confine its activities in future to extension of the political side of the movement, a change that will take effect in February. Meanwhile, the stock of bags, scarves, stationery, etc., is being sold off at cost price, and the public is invited to come and secure bargains before it is too late. Two vigorous campaigns are being organised; one in South Kensington by Miss Brackenbury, to culminate in an afternoon meeting in the Queen's Gate Hall on February 28; and one in North Kensington by Miss Wylie, to end in an afternoon meeting at the Horbury Rooms on February 23. It is hoped to establish new paper-selling pitches in both districts, and members are asked to co-operate with the committee in coming forward to help in paper-selling, canvassing, holding drawing-room meetings, etc. The next afternoon "At Home" will be held on February 1 (see programme).

LEWISHAM.

Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham.
Shop hours, 2 to 8 p.m. Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bourier.

Avenue House was crowded on Tuesday, January 17. Many strangers were present and Miss Freeman's interesting speech dealing with the evils of the living-in system, and Miss Adele Bourier's fine reciting were greatly appreciated. The stall did good business and the collection more than covered the expenses of the hall. Miss Freeman's speech was well reported in the *Lewisham Journal*. Will members and friends do their utmost to sell tickets for the whist drive and dance to be held at Avenue House on Saturday, February 11, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets (price 1s. 6d., including refreshments) can be obtained at the shop on sale or return. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Okay, 4s.; Miss A. Bourier, 1s. 6d.; Miss Freeman, 1s. 3d.; and several parcels for the Jumble Sale. The secretary will be glad to receive promises towards refreshments for whist drive.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

January, Friday, 27	155, Charing Cross Road, W.C.	Poster Parade	11 a.m.
" "	4, Clements Inn, W.C.	Speakers' Class, Miss Rose Lee, Mrs. Massy	7.45 p.m.
" "	905, Fulham Road	Welcome to Mrs. Nina Dear	7 p.m.
" "	" "	" Women's Work and Wages, Mrs. Bates	8 p.m.
" "	" Kilburn, Brondesbury Road	Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Mrs. Verden	7.30 p.m.
" "	" Molesina Avenue	Miss Meakin	7.30 p.m.
" "	" Sydenham, The Studio, Venner Rd.	Prisoners' Reception	7.30 p.m.
" "	" Wimborne, 6, Victoria Crescent, The Broadway	Special Members' Rally	2.30 p.m.
" "	" Cricklewood, Yew Grove	Miss Naylor, Miss Ainsbach	7.30 p.m.
" "	" 265, Hammersmith Road, Broadway Hall	Reception to Miss E. O. Pitfield	8 p.m.
" "	" Ilford, Balfour Road	Miss Haslam, Chair: Mr. Burk	8 p.m.
" "	" Islington, Copenhagen Street	Miss Richard	7.30 p.m.
" "	" Kensal Rise, Harriet Street	Miss Margaret Wright, Miss Bain	7.30 p.m.
" "	" Kilburn, Molesina Avenue	Miss Davis	7.30 p.m.
" "	" Victoria Road	Miss Jacobs, Miss Rickards	6 p.m.
" "	" Holloway	Miss Blundell, Miss Grant	7.30 p.m.
" "	" Willesden Green Library	Members and Friends	3.30 to 7 p.m.
" "	" Wimborne Common	Miss L. Smith	7 p.m.
Sunday, 29	Kilburn, Atheneum, Welcome to Prisoners	Mrs. Arnolffs Bennett, Chair: Miss Biggar	3 p.m.
Monday, 30	Kilburn, Atheneum, Welcome to Prisoners	Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Alice Burton, Miss Margaret Wright, Chair: Mrs. Massy	8 p.m.
" "	Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.	Mrs. Pitfield Lawrence, Miss Charlotte Pankhurst, L.L.B., Lady Constance Lytton	3 to 5 p.m.
" "	Regent Square, W.C., Presbyterian Church (Wakefield Street)	Miss Glover	8 p.m.
" "	West Croydon, 2, Station Buildings	Mrs. Ackroyd	2 p.m.
Tuesday, 31	Paddington, 50, Praed Street	At Home	8.15 p.m.
Wednesday, 1	Chelsea, 30, King's Road	Miss Sheppard	7.30 p.m.
" "	Ilford, Manor Park, The Rabbits	Weekly At Home, Miss Naylor	5.30 p.m.
" "	Islington, Highbury Corner	Miss Maguire	8 p.m.
" "	Kensington, Pembroke Gardens, W.	At Home, Miss Constance Joseph Clayton, Esq., Miss Evelyn Sharp	8 p.m.
Thursday, 2	Croydon, Art Gallery, Park Lane	Lady Stout	4 to 6 p.m.
" "	49, Tunbridge Wells, Workers' Meeting	N. Islington W.S.P.U.	5 p.m.
" "	Stainway Hall, Lower Leybourne Street, Portman Square	Mrs. Pitfield Lawrence, Miss Charlotte Pankhurst, L.L.B., and others	8 p.m.
" "	Walthamstow, Pioneer Cafe, Hol St.	Miss Glover	8 p.m.
Friday, 3	155, Charing Cross Road, W.C.	Poster Parade	11 a.m.
" "	4, Clements Inn, W.C., Speakers' Class	Miss Massy	7.45 p.m.
" "	905, Fulham Road	Miss Elizabeth Freeman, Chair: Mrs. Lang Sims	8 p.m.
" "	Wimborne, 6, Victoria Crescent, The Broadway	Miss Elizabeth Freeman, Chair: Major Lang Sims	8 p.m.
" "	" "	Wednesday, Feb. 1.—Margate, Fairfield, Cliftonville Avenue, At Home, Mrs. Barnet Smith, 7 to 10 p.m.	
" "	" "	NORTH KENT.	
" "	" "	Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, 22, Stuart Road, Gillingham, Kent.	
" "	" "	Members are working energetically and paper-selling is very satisfactory, but more volunteers are needed. Miss Sharman is having the paper circulated among all the teachers in her district. The first meeting will be held in the Mission Hall, Livingstone Road, Gillingham, over which Councillor George Price has promised to preside. Members and friends should bring their unconverted friends. Members will be delighted to hear that Mr. Hugh A. Franklin will speak on Friday, February 10, in the Small Town Hall, Chatham. Sitting-bourne friends are looking forward to the Rev. Claude Hincks' visit on Friday, 27th. Meetings will shortly be arranged in Rochester, Strood, and Gravesend. Will all friends please communicate with the organiser? Offers of more drawing-rooms are urgently needed.	
" "	" "	Friday, Jan. 27.—Gillingham, <i>VOTES FOR WOMEN</i> selling, 2 to 4.30 p.m.; Chatham, <i>VOTES FOR WOMEN</i> selling, 5 to 8.30 p.m.	
" "	" "	Friday, Feb. 3.—Gillingham, Mission Hall, Livingstone Road, Miss Laura Ainsworth, Chair: Councillor Price, 7.30 p.m.	
" "	" "	OXFORD.	
" "	" "	Hon. Sec.—Mrs. E. F. Richards, 206, Woodstock Road.	
" "	" "	On Wednesday afternoon, January 18, the hon. secretary spoke by invitation to the St. Ebbe's Circle, on "What the Suffrage Means." The whist drive at the Odeon Cafe, organised by Miss Blythe, proved a thorough success. In the interval Mr. Richards, by special request, gave a short speech. Some new members joined, and the local funds have increased by a profit of over £2 after all expenses have been	

Every Friday, 155, Charing Cross Road, W.C., Poster Parade, 11 a.m.

NORTH ISLINGTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Dyer, 45, Tufton Park, N.

It is requested that all members will attend the special workers' meeting at the above address on Thursday, Feb. 2, as many things have to be discussed and arranged. Gratefully acknowledged. "A

N.W. LONDON.

Shop and Office—215, High Road, Kilburn.

Tel. 1103, Hampstead.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell.

Those members who have not yet secured their tickets for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting on Monday next should lose no time in doing so. Poster parades will take place this Friday evening at 7 p.m. and to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 3.30, evening at 7 p.m. (the evening parades being with lanterns) to advertise this meeting, and it is hoped that members and friends will attend in large numbers. Chalkers are also much needed. Will all those who have promised to steward kindly be at the Atheneum as near 6.45 as possible? Miss Alice Burton, who was released from Holloway on Saturday last, after serving the long sentence of two months, was met at the prison gates by a number of local members, and brought back to the Shop, where a breakfast had been prepared by Mrs. Bell, the very sympathetic housekeeper. Miss Burton wishes to thank very warmly all those members whose gifts of food and books greatly helped to pass the weary hours of imprisonment.

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Shop and Office—10, Praed Street, W.

Hon. Sec.—Hon. Mrs. Haverfield.

After this week the weekly meetings at 50, Praed Street, will take place on Wednesday instead of Tuesday, at 8.15 p.m. On Saturday, February 18, an entertainment will take place at the Large Portman Rooms, Baker Street, at 8 p.m. Many well-known artists have consented most kindly to perform

paid. The five prizes were presented, two being the gift of Miss Graham. On Thursday afternoon there was an excellent gathering at the At Home at Mrs. Cutcliffe's, 45, Broad Street. On Friday a poster parade, to catch workmen on their way home, helped to advertise the open-air meeting at Walton Crescent, at which Mr. Purdon, Miss Underhill, and Miss Fripp made most interesting speeches. More volunteers for paper selling are urgently needed.

Friday, Jan. 27.—Martyn's Memorial, Mrs. Richards, Mr. Crook, 7 p.m.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.
Organiser—Miss G. A. L. Marah, 7, Cranewater Avenue, Portsmouth.

Portsmouth members are asked to be in their places early to-day to receive their friends. Southampton members are very busy preparing for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting in the Palace Theatre. Tickets are on sale at Hodges, Above Bar, Prices, 2s (reserved and numbered), 1s., and 6d. Members are urged to be present at Tuesday's meeting, as there is much to be arranged. Handbills can be had from the hon. secretary at the last-named address. It is hoped that Mr. Hugh Franklin will speak in both towns towards the end of February. Dates will be announced later. Gratefully acknowledged.—Mrs. Racine, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Hewitt, 1s.; Mrs. Blaize, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Seymour, 2s. 6d.; Miss Bayan, 2s. 6d.; Miss Livesey, 2s.; Mrs. Cashier, 1s.; Mrs. Taylor, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Whitehead, 1s.; Miss Hart, 6d.; Miss Gibson, 2s.; Mrs. L. Kennedy, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Strickland, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Badley, 2s.; Mrs. Curtis, 1s. Further contributions towards At Home expenses will be welcomed.

Friday, Jan. 27.—Portsmouth, Sandringham Hotel, At Home, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, 3.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.—Southampton, 81, Alma Road, Members' Meeting, 6 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.—Southampton, Kingland Square, 7.30 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 4.—Southampton, Palace Theatre, Mrs. Pankhurst, 3 p.m.

RAYLEIGH.

Shop and Office—High Street. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Warren, B.A., The White Cottage.

A very good shop in the High Street, two doors from the previous one, has been secured, and as this is much larger than the old place most of the indoor meetings will be held here. It was opened on Tuesday, January 24, and will be open every day except Wednesday. A guarantee fund to help defray the rent and expenses is being started. Will all members subscribe a small sum weekly or monthly to this? The debate on Women's Suffrage at Sandnessay last week was a great success and gave a splendid opportunity of explaining recent events. The entire stock of *Votes for Women*, besides a good deal of literature, was sold.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.—Shop, 2.15 p.m.

REDHILL.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Richmond, Penfolds House.

Mrs. Cather addressed a large and appreciative audience at Ladbrooke Road, on Saturday, January 21, Miss Wilson was in the chair. An interesting course of lectures on "The Present Day Woman" is being arranged. They will be held at the Carlton Room. Further details will be announced shortly.

Saturday, Jan. 28.—Ladbrooke Road, Open Air Meeting, Mrs. Cather. Chair: Mrs. Richmond, 7.30 p.m.

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

Office—27, John Bright Street. Tel., 1653 Midland. Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans.

An excellent meeting was held in Mrs. Ryland's house, 19, Hermitage Road, on Tuesday, January 17. The room was crowded and the audience listened to the speeches with great interest. Members were recruited and several others intend to join. Many thanks to Mrs. and Miss Ryland for arranging such a successful meeting. Those members who canvassed last week must have been encouraged at Friday's meeting to see the greatly increased number of strange faces. Although many names have come in for canvassing, yet more volunteers are needed.

Friday, Jan. 27.—Langley I.L.P., Miss Dorothy Evans, 8 p.m.; Digbeth Institute, Miss Gladys Hazel, 8 p.m.; Queen's College, Dr. Helens Jones, Miss Hilda Burkitt, 8 p.m.

Sunday, Jan. 29.—Birmingham Socialist Church, Miss Dorothy Evans, 6.30 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 3.—Queen's College, Miss Elsie Howey, Miss Inman, 3 and 8 p.m.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Office—14, Bowring Green Street, Leicester. Tel., 1715 Leicester.

Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pethick.

A special effort is being made to increase the circulation of the paper in Leicestershire. If each member would take in two copies a week and pass them on to friends, this result would soon be attained. Miss V. West has kindly undertaken to organise house-to-house canvassing for the paper; if volunteers will apply to her she will give them a street or road—or set of houses—according to their desire. The Organiser would be very glad to hear of friends or members in any of the following places—Merton, Mowbray, Oakham, Uppingham, Grantham, Waltham, Lutterworth, Rugby, Kettering, Wellingborough, Hinckley, Nuneaton, Market Bosworth, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Kirby Muxloe, and any part of Leicestershire not yet visited. Will they kindly communicate direct with her, and thus greatly help in the task of extending the campaign? Tickets for Mr. Hawkins' Social (1s. each) can now be had at the Shop. Stewards are needed for Miss Pankhurst's meeting on February 10. Volunteers should write their names on notice board. Will members please call at Shop for tickets (on sale or return) for that meeting. Members and friends will be glad to learn that Dr. Bennett has very kindly promised to take the chair, and Mr. Victor Duval will also speak. On February 23, the birthday of the Shop, a small dance will be held to celebrate the first anniversary. Mrs. Iomides is very kindly getting it up, and tickets (2s. including refreshments) may be had on application to her. As the supply is limited, applications should be sent in at once. Members are invited to bring their friends (ladies and gentlemen). Tickets for looking-on are also 2s. Total shop takings for the year will be announced that evening.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.—Leicester, Old Town Hall, Social in honour of Mr. Hawkins, 7.45 p.m.

NOTTINGHAM.

Office—8, Carlton Street. Tel., 1511. Hon. Secs.—Miss G. M. Burgin, B.A., Miss Wallis.

The great event of this week is the visit of Mr. Pethick Lawrence. Will members bring as many friends as possible? Mrs. Shaw is very grateful for the offers of help in the Shop, which have filled the vacant times. She will be glad to hear of other volunteers. Mrs. Wright asks for home-made jam and useful articles for sale in the Shop, and thanks Miss Wilson for the generous gift of jelly, which is selling well. Will volunteers for paper selling send names in to Miss Wallis, who badly needs help?

Friday, Jan. 27.—Mechanics' Lecture Hall, F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq. Chair: J. W. Wright, Esq., 8 p.m.

STAFFORD.

Organisers—Miss Dorothy Evans, Miss Bertha Ryland, 28, Cambridge Street.

Tickets for Miss Adela Pankhurst's meeting (see below), reserved 2s. and 1s., unreserved 6d. and 3d., can be obtained from W. H. Priestly & Son, Greengate Street. Will members and friends volunteer to act as stewards at this meeting, and also do all they can to make it known?

Tuesday, Jan. 31.—Borough Hall, Miss Adela Pankhurst, Miss Gladys Hazel. Chair: Miss Violet Hughes, 8 p.m.

West of England.

BATH.

Shop—15, Walcot Street, Bath. Organiser—Mrs. Mansel.

Members were intensely interested in Mrs. Elston Park's speech upon Tax Resistance at the afternoon "At Home" on January 19. The meeting was well attended. Many thanks to Miss Tollemache, who has undertaken the charge of the Shop accounts in the place of Miss Blackway. Gratefully acknowledged: Gift of cakes from Miss Scarfe and Miss Young.

BRISTOL.

Office—27, Queen's Road, Clifton. Tel., 1844. Organiser—Miss Annie Kenney.

A great campaign for the next three months is being organised, when meetings will be held in Bristol, Avonmouth, Warminster, Bath, Exeter, South Molton, Clevedon, Chippenham, Wellington, Cheddar, Bradford-on-Avon, Tiverton, Lynton, Westbury, Ilfracombe, Portishead, Wells, Exmouth, Dulverton, Yatton, Mid-somer, Norton, Axminster, Honiton, Westbury-on-Trym, Frome, Barnstaple, Bideford, Mangotsfield, Filton, Bourton, Taunton, Yeovil, Berkley, Bridgwater, Dartmouth, Brixham. Will members residing in these places who are not in touch with Miss Kenney at the present time please write to her at the above address, so that details may be settled? The Organiser sincerely hopes that members are doing all they can to raise the circulation of the paper. Another important thing they can do is to write letters to Members of Parliament, rousing them up for the first session, and getting them to ballot for bills, and—if they secure a good place to give it to Woman Suffrage. Members are also asked to be in readiness for another deputation if Mr. Asquith fails to carry out the will of the people. £20 has been kindly given by Miss Maria Colby "In memory of Harriett McQuillan, the first married lady guardian. For twenty-five years a never-failing friend to women as Poor-law guardian, and a lifelong helper to all in sorrow, need, sickness and other adversity."

CORNWALL.

Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Powell, Rosaleigh, Fowey; Miss Edith Williams, Glaston, Dayvor, B.R.O. Will members and sympathisers who can give drawing-room or other meetings in the spring kindly communicate with the hon. sec., who will be pleased to arrange for speakers to address them? Gratefully acknowledged: Miss E. M. Shaw, £1.

GLoucestershire.

Office—6, Oriel Road, Cheltenham. Organiser—Miss G. Ada Flatman.

Magnificent work is being done in Cheltenham even in these early days, many prominent local residents having promised their help. The great Town Hall meeting is fixed for Wednesday, February 15, at 8. Handbills and tickets on sale or return can be had from the Organiser, address as above, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. Each local member has now the chance of really doing something, and it entirely depends on them to make this a triumph. Stewards and helpers of all kinds are wanted, and names should be sent in at once. Many thanks to Mrs. J. A. Hall, Liverpool, for 7s. Local members and friends are asked to send donations to the Organiser for the Campaign Fund. Thanks to Miss R. B. Barnard for 10s. worth of stamped envelopes, and to Mrs. Ferguson for a directory.

ILFRACOMBE AND BARNSTAPLE.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mrs. du Bautoy Newby, St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue, Ilfracombe. Hon. Lit. Secretary—Miss Bell, Bursling House, Larkstone, Ilfracombe.

Arrangements are being made to hold a public meeting some time next month. Date and all details will be published later. Meetings are also being arranged for Barnstaple. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Dovell, 1s.; Miss Grant, 1s.

WILTSHIRE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss G. Davies, Odore, Pewsey. Devised members made a good beginning with a successful meeting in the Corn Exchange on Thursday, January 19, when Miss Kenney was the speaker, and Councillor James Johnston, J.P., of Manchester, was in the chair. The audience, which included a good number of working women, was keenly interested, and several new members joined. Papers and pamphlets were sold, and a collection taken, amounting to 16s. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Guy Jackson, 2s. 6d. Mr. Pocock, 1s. It is hoped that all sympathisers will make an effort to attend and contribute to the sale at Box to-morrow (see below). Will sympathisers and readers of the paper in Trowbridge, Westbury and Bradford-on-Avon kindly communicate with the Secretary? It is important to get in touch with all friends in West Wiltshire, as it is proposed to hold meetings in these towns during the coming months, and help is badly needed.

Saturday, Jan. 28.—Box, National School Room, Sale of Work, 3 p.m.; Meeting, Mrs. Dove-Wilcox, 4 p.m.

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Shop—1a, Princes Street, Ipswich. Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 19, Silver Street, Ipswich. Show Sec.—Miss King.

All the arrangements are now complete for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's afternoon reception on Tuesday, February 14. The Lady Mary Cayley, Mrs. C. K. Norman, Mrs. Hughes Robinson, and Mrs. Douglas Reid have very kindly consented to act as hostesses. Members will also be delighted to hear that Miss Deedra Moore hopes to be able to give some recitations. Invitations may be obtained through members for any friend, but Miss King should be notified immediately at the shop, as a large attendance is expected. Paper-sellers and canvassers are coming forward splendidly. Miss Margaret Fison and those who have not already sent in their names to do so now, as this is valuable work that many can do. Members are exceedingly grateful to Miss Bessie Ridley for six much needed chairs for the shop.

Friday, Jan. 27.—Great Yarmouth, 256, Southtown, At Home, Mrs. Mansel. Hostess: Mrs. Turton, 3.30 p.m.; Savoy Hotel, Mrs. Mansel. Chair: Mrs. Turton, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.—Ipswich, Shop, Debate. Chair: Miss Little Roe, 8 p.m.

PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT.

Organisers—Miss Grace Roe, Miss Helen Griggs.

The Organisers hope next week to be able to give full details of Mrs. Pankhurst's reception at the Angel Hotel (afternoon), and Public Meeting in the Corn Exchange (evening), which will be held about the end of February. It will greatly add to the success of these meetings if members having friends in this district will kindly notify the organisers. An account of Mrs. Mansel's visit will be given later. Gratefully acknowledged towards Campaign Fund—Mrs. Fordham, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Vergerote, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Biggish, 2s. 6d.; Miss Wilde, 2s. 6d.; Miss Ward, 2s. 6d., and Miss Gill, 2s. 6d.

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Office—28, Mansfield Lane. Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

The At Home at which Lady Isabel Margeson spoke was another addition to the series of successful gatherings that have been held in the Midland Hotel. The fact that it was held in the evening enabled a good many men to be present, and on all Lady Isabel's eloquence and deep earnestness made a very great impression. She gave a brilliant justification of militant methods. The announcement was made that both the members who took part in the November deputation

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NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, Blackett Street. Organiser—Miss A. Williams.

The event of the week has been the At Home given by Mrs. Taylor to welcome the two prisoners, Miss Cicilia Wilcox and Miss Nora Armstrong, and the other members of the November deputation. There was a splendid gathering of members, including the members of the recently formed branch of the Men's Political Union. A very delightful evening was spent, and a varied programme of speeches, music, and recitations made the hours fly. The M.P.U. secured new members before the evening was over. South Shields members are arranging a social evening in the Victoria Hall on Wednesday, February 1, from seven to ten. There will be refreshments, music, recitations, and short speeches by Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Violet Taylor, and Miss Williams. Admission 1s. It is hoped that a good number will be present from Newcastle. The usual Wednesday evening meeting at Blackett Street will not be held. A public meeting will be held in the Costaworth Hall, Gateshead, on February 9. Mrs. Dorman and Mrs. Bell are doing their best to make it a success. Wanted immediately, any number of paper-sellers! Miss Hardwick has kindly promised to look after the literature during Miss Lettice Floyd's absence. Gratefully acknowledged—Mrs. Atkinson, £1 10s.; Mrs. Janet A. Boyd, "in admiration of those who went on the deputation," £10; Miss Violet Taylor, £2; Miss Lettice Floyd, £15.

Monday, Jan. 30.—Jarrow, Congregational Church, Women's Meeting, Miss Williams, 7 p.m.



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Wednesday, Feb. 1.—South Shields, Lower Room, Victoria Hall. At Home, Miss Williams, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Violet Taylor, 7 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Organizer—Miss Adela Pankhurst.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Suffield, 23, Barwick Street.
Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marion Mackenzie, 7, The Valley, Scarborough.

Miss Adela Pankhurst's Lecture in the Labour Hall on "Sweated Industries" was a great success, the hall being crowded out, and people turned away. Miss Pankhurst also held an open-air meeting in the North-West Ward, Dr. Mackenzie in the chair. The Saturday evening meeting was good, several new members joining. Each member is requested to get at least one new reader for the paper. They might also aim at bringing at least one unconverted friend to the meetings.

Saturday, Jan. 28.—At Home, F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq. Chair: Miss Adela Pankhurst. Hostess: Mrs. Potter, 3.30 p.m. St. Nicholas' Hall (Old Town Hall), F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq., Miss Adela Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Organizer—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 45, Marlborough Road, Sheffield. Tel.: Broomhill 449.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence spoke to a large and interested audience in the Cutlers' Hall on "How the Vote will Improve Women's Wages." Ten new regular subscribers to VOTES FOR WOMEN were secured during the evening. A good collection was taken and very excellent Press notices appeared in the local papers. Next week Dr. Marion Mackenzie will speak on "Wasted Lives, and how the Women's Vote could Save Them." The local union has decided to open a shop, and it is hoped to secure premises in Chapel Walk. The organiser would be glad to receive names of members wishing to assist with shopkeeping. Members wishing to join the Speakers' Class should write at once to the organiser. One member has promised to take six copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN and sell them from door to door in her own district. Will others kindly volunteer to do the same?

Thursday, February 2.—45, Marlborough Road, 3.30 p.m., Cutlers Hall, Mr. Hugh Franklin, 8 p.m.

YORK.

Office—35, Coney Street. Organizer—Miss Key-Jones. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Coulgate.

The "At Homes" held on January 20, at the Assembly Rooms and the office were quite a success. At the afternoon meeting, the chair was taken by Mrs. M. Ward-Lasker, B.Sc., and in the evening by Mrs. Coulgate. The speakers at both meetings were F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq., and Miss Adela Pankhurst. Very good reports of the speeches were given in the local newspapers. Mr. Pethick Lawrence made a special appeal for new subscribers to VOTES FOR WOMEN; as the result several promise cards were handed in. Much good work was done amid no little pleasurable enjoyment.

North-Western Counties.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Central Office—17, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, Tel.: 1910 Central.

Organizer—Miss Jessie Stephenson.

Miss Jessie Stephenson will be in charge, but Miss Brackenbury, who has acted as organiser for some months past, hopes to keep in touch with Manchester, and will visit it from time to time. On Thursday, January 19, Mrs. Gray, of Urmston, kindly arranged a drawing-room meeting, at which Nurse Griffin gave an inspiring address. Some new members joined. Further offers of drawing-rooms for meetings will be welcomed. The organiser will be glad to arrange speakers. A good attendance of members and friends is hoped for at to-night's meeting.

Friday, January 27.—17, St. Ann's Square, weekly meeting, 7.30 p.m.

Scotland.

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.

Office—51, Nethergate. Organizer—Miss Fraser Smith M.A. Hon. Sec.—Miss McFarlane.

At the weekly meeting of January 18, the Misses Fishill, of Edinburgh, gave an interesting account of their recent prison experiences. Warm thanks to Mr. Macdonald, a staunch supporter of the movement, for having the floor of the office painted. It has greatly improved the appearance of the room. During the last few months the Misses Alexander have been indefatigably keeping the office supplied with candy, to be sold for the funds, and Mrs. Thackeray is also helping in this way. The candy sells very well at the market stall, the entire stock being sold out every week. Will others help in this way? Mr. Franklin is expected about February 13, and the help of every member is requested to make this meeting a great success.

Saturday, Jan. 28.—Flower Market, Literature Stall 2 to 10 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.—Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Wylie. Hostess: Mrs. Sinclair, 3 p.m., 61, Nethergate, Weekly Meeting, Miss Barbara F. Wylie, 8 p.m.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—5, Melville Place, Queensferry Street. Organizer—Miss Lucy Burns, B.A. Tel.: 6132 Central

Miss Frances Parker, Cantab., addressed both At Homes on Thursday, January 19. She spoke of public opinion in regard to women's enfranchisement, and showed the vital need for the vote. Miss Fishill gave an account of her personal experiences in Holloway prison, and contrasted the present treatment under the new regulations with that meted out to former suffragist prisoners. The meetings were ably presided over by Mrs. Fraser in the afternoon, and Mrs. Waddell in the evening. Miss Burns and Miss Gorrie are having a successful campaign of meetings in Berwickshire. Miss Helen Murray has arranged to be Hon. Secretary for the Bo'ness district. A succession of meetings have been held in Berwickshire with excellent results. Miss Burns was the speaker. Many thanks to Miss Hay, St. Abb's Haven, for arranging a drawing-room meeting at her home on Wednesday afternoon, and a public meeting on Saturday in St. Abb's Hall. On Thursday another drawing-room meeting was held at Chirnside at the home of Mrs. Gillies. A meeting at Aytoun, arranged by Mrs. Bertolot and Miss Lewis, was held on Friday in the Volunteer Hall, Miss Hay in the chair. It is pleasant to acknowledge the willing helpfulness of all Berwickshire members.

Thursday, Feb. 2.—Arts Hall, 117, George Street, 3 p.m.; 5, Melville Place, 8 p.m.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Shop and Office—802, Sauchiehall Street. Tel.: 615, Charing Cross.

Organizer—Miss Barbara Wylie.

Members will be glad to hear that Mrs. Pankhurst has promised to visit Glasgow next month. Will members please come forward now and state definitely what they are prepared to do to make this next St. Andrew's Hall meeting a success as shall surpass even that of December 8. Remember, all can help. Envelopes have to be addressed, letters sent and some canvassing done, bills distributed, etc. The weekly At Homes are now resumed, and in the near future several interesting visitors from the South are expected. The Organiser wishes to express her grateful thanks to those who kept the flag flying during the holidays, particularly Miss Underwood and Miss Leyson.

LAMBETH.

Organizing Soc.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drawstoad Road, Streatham.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bartels, 22, Leasica Grove, Dulwich. Miss H. A. Ellison, of 4, Mitcham Lane, Streatham, is organising the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN at regular pitches in Streatham and Brixton. Will any members willing to help her, even if only able to devote an hour a week to the work, please communicate with Miss Ellison as soon as possible, in order that the selling may start next Friday with the new issue. A meeting in the Streatham Hall is being arranged for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence on March 1. Full particulars of this and other work will be given later.

Wales.

NEWPORT AND SOUTH WALES.

Office—56, Clarence Place, Newport. Organiser—Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc., East Lynne, Upper Bangor.

A meeting is being arranged in the Park Hall, Cardiff, at which Mrs. Pankhurst will speak. All communications should be addressed to Miss Speed, Cardiff Road, Llanishen, Cardiff, from whom all particulars may be had.

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Elocution Mistress—Miss Rosa Lee, 15, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Hon. Secretary—Miss Hale, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

There was a good attendance at last Friday's Class, which was a very satisfactory one owing to the fact that many of the new speakers showed marked signs of improvement. The subject for this week will be "How the children of the country will be benefited when women have the vote," and the following week (February 3), there will be a special debate on "That the vote has done good to the country which have given it to women." Miss Lennox will open the debate and Miss Leonora Tyson will reply.

Members of this Class wish to thank the Kensington W.S.P.U. most heartily for their great kindness in sending them the splendid Suffrage Library, which will be of the greatest assistance to the speakers, and also for so generously giving £1, which they had over from their library subscriptions, towards the cost of new books.

This affords an excellent opportunity for members of the W.S.P.U. to join the Speakers' Class, and all will readily appreciate the great advantage in having this library for reference at their command.

RULES.

1. Members of the Union only are eligible.
2. Members are restricted to ten classes. They are open to intending speakers only.

3. There is a fee of 3d. per class, which goes towards the cost of literature.

4. Class to be held every Friday evening in Room 72, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., at 7.45 p.m.

The Private Classes will be held at 41, Norfolk Square (Praed Street Station), by kind permission of Mrs. Ayrton, on Tuesdays at 7.45, on Saturdays at 4 p.m.

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Hon. Secs.: Miss Phyllis Ayrton, 62, Edith Road, West Kensington. Miss Cynthia Maguire, 15, Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, N.W.

The Union is going ahead. A most successful meeting was held last week. Appeals for VOTES FOR WOMEN sellers and bill distributors was quickly responded to and it was decided that the committee meetings should in future be turned into an impromptu speakers' class, in order that later on a regular outdoor campaign may be organised. The secretaries desire to make a special point of holding open debates at the various luncheon clubs and would be glad to hear from any member who belongs to a club of this sort. The next committee meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 7, at 7.30 p.m., when it is hoped every member will make a point of bringing some friends with her. Further particulars will be announced later.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Adelphi Terraces House, 2, Robert Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone: City 1214.

Organising Secretary—Miss Joan Dugdale.

The President and Vice-President, will be at home in the Grand Hall of the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, on Friday, February 3, at 3 o'clock. The speakers on this occasion are: Mrs. Massy, Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., Miss Evelyn Sharp, and the Hon. Malcolm Macnaghten. Miss Winifred Mayo will take the chair. Hostess: Madame Zélie de Lussan, *Admission Free*. Those who have not received invitations and are desirous of attending should apply to the Organising Secretary. A. F. L., Adelphi Terrace House, 2, Robert Street, W.C.

CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President—The Bishop of Lincoln.

Offices—11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.

On Monday, January 30, at 6 p.m., there will be Evensong for League members at St. George's, Bloomsbury (Hart Street, W.C.), followed by an address at 8.30 by the Rev. H. E. Olivier, Vicar of St. James', Croydon. The Annual Public Reception takes place the same evening at 8 p.m. at the Caxton House Restaurant, Tothill Street, Westminster (station, St. James's Park). Tickets, 1s. each (including refreshments), should be applied for as soon as possible, and may be obtained from the offices, or from any of the branch secretaries. Speeches will begin at 9.30. Chairman, the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G.; Speakers, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Frances Sterling and others. Tickets (prices 1s. 6d. and 1s. reserved seats) can now be obtained for the Steinway Hall Meeting on February 17; other meetings which will shortly be held are as follows:—Hampstead Branch, 3, Belsize Avenue, February 3.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

On Wednesday, January 18, Mrs. Cecil Chapman gave an At Home to introduce Miss Helen Ogston, the organiser recently appointed by the Committee, to the members. Among those present were Mrs. Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Boulnois, Lady Mary Cooke, Lady Davy, Lady Downes, Lady Gatacre, Lady Sibyl Smith and Mrs. Cobden Sanderson. Mr. Cholmeley gave a man's reason for desiring the vote for women, and was followed by Mrs. Cope, who told the audience in a charming speech how the song "The Awakening" came to be presented to her by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Miss Margaret Stone very kindly then sang "The Awakening," and the audience took up the chorus. A good collection was taken as the result of Miss Ogston's stirring appeal and several members volunteered to help in different ways. Mr. Cecil Chapman in a speech full of gentle humour brought the meeting to a close. With a view to making the Tuesday afternoon At Home at 8, Park Mansions Arcade, a success, it has been decided to have a special speech, as well as speeches by Miss Ogston or members of the Committee. Accordingly on Tuesday, February 7, Miss Joan Dugdale will give a speech and recitation, and Mrs. Seymour Harde will be hostess. Members are urged to bring their friends to these meetings as one of the best ways of interesting them in the Suffrage movement.

CONSERVATIVE & UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

This Association (Central Office, 48, Dover Street, Piccadilly) held its first big meeting this year at the Curzon Hotel, Curzon Street, Mayfair, on Tuesday afternoon, January 24, when Lady Hayleigh took the chair, and Lord Robert Cecil, K.C.V.O. spoke; the meeting was most successful. During the course of the afternoon, Madame Teresa del Rio's song, "The Awakening," which has been written specially for the Women's Movement, was sung by Miss Margaret Stone, who was accompanied by the composer. The song was received with enthusiasm. The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Association will take place on February 21.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, BELFAST.

Members have been very busy this week during the Municipal Elections canvassing the women ratepayers in order to get them to ask the candidates if they are in favour of Women's Suffrage; and also if they will try to induce the Lord Mayor to take a vote of the members as to whether the deputation from the Women's Society shall be received the next time they wait on the Corporation. Some of the members also sold VOTES FOR WOMEN at the Polling Booths, and it is felt that these new departures will serve to spread the truth and strengthen the cause.

THE YOUNG PURPLE, WHITE AND GREEN CLUB.

A message of congratulation for his protest, signed by the Club Committee, has been sent to Mr. H. A. Franklin, who joined the Club several months back. The Committee hope to be able to arrange a social tea at which Mr. Franklin will be the guest of honour during February.

POLICE WOMEN IN CHRISTIANIA.

The County Council of Christiania have granted a sum of money for augmenting the police force with women. They are chiefly to be employed about the police-courts, and their duties will be to look after offenders of their own sex and all children. As yet it is but an experiment, but if it proves satisfactory police women will be a permanent branch of the police force in Christiania.

CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to Miss F. O. Underhill, who has been appointed to an assistantship at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. There are eleven statutory assistants, but they have hitherto always been men. The posts are university appointments, and this is the second time only that a university appointment has been granted to a woman. Miss Underhill has been a Suffragette for some time, and is a member of the Oxford W.S.P.U.

A BRILLIANT STUDENT.

Hearty congratulations to Miss Margaret L. Williams, the young Welsh girl who recently carried off all the principal honours on prize night at the Royal Academy. She won the Cresswich prize, a silver medal and prize of £25, for a cartoon, the first prize of £20 and medal for drawing from life, and a second Armitage prize for design in monochrome for a picture. One of her pictures, *Dives and Lazarus*, hung in the Academy last summer, and now occupies a place of honour at the Liverpool Exchange.

AT THE STORES.

Lady (to attendant in ladies' room): Well, Mrs. —, we have had the battle of Stopney since I saw you last.

Attendant: I should think we have, ma'am! Whatever are we coming to? There, I say, it wanted some of the Suffragettes. They'd soon have shown them what to do! Ridiculous, I call it, the way they went to work!

Miss Frances Rushworth, of Leeds, exercised her right to vote during the recent election. She also voted at the January election, thus exercising the franchise for the second time in twelve months.

During the General Election Mr. James A. Aldis arranged that the W.S.P.U. posters should be put up at a village near his home in Suffolk. This is the first time in history that such a thing has been done, the people having been formerly in "Egyptian darkness" with regard to the Suffrage Movement.

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During the past few months the following prominent firms have advertised in our columns:—Derry & Toms, Shoolbred's, William Owen, Selfridge's, Peter Robinson, Whiteley's, Arding & Hobbs, Spiers & Pond's, Lilley and Skinner, John Barker, Wallis & Co., Hyam & Co., H. J. Nicoll, Dickins and Jones, Beddall's, Redmayne's, Simmons & Son, Chas. Lee, Hunt and Co., Henry Dobb, Debenham & Freebody, Walpole Bros., T. J. Harries, T. R. Roberts, Alfred Day, Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co., Mappin & Webb's, Wolfe & Hollander, Heal & Son, E. & R. Garrould, Rackstraws, C. Jenner & Son, Palmer Tyre Co., Elswick Cycle Co., Marston Cycle Co., F. Gorringe & Co., Mrs. Oliver, G. Cousins & Co., Pellett's, Ltd., Clark & Co., Brown & Polson's. . . .

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